THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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It removes all unsightly Blotches, Redness, Freckles, Tan, Sunburn and effects of Spring Winds, and gives to the Complexion a Blooming Purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine Complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Kathairon is a very delightful Hair Dressing.

may 11 14-1mo

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For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation ... [illegible]

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Wallis, W. H. Lippitt, and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eodlw-1tw

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

FURNITURE, CARPETS

AND MATTRESSES,

Wholesale and Retail.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, 87 & 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRISTIE STREET, 130 & 132 HESTER STREET, NEW YORK. (CONNECTED UNDER ONE ROOF.)

[illegible] ... Every Mattress warranted ... Hotels, Churches, Public Halls ... throughout at ... Floating Palaces of the ... were furnished ...

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Second and Third Ave. Cars pass our Stores, Entrance 87 & 89 Bowery, N. Y.

apr 2 8—W3mch

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER,

Atkinson & Shepperson, vs. Geo. H. Moore. Before E. H. McQuigg, J. P.

PLAINTIFF claims judgment in the sum of $75 00, due on balance of account for rent ... 30th day of June, 1869, when the defendant, George H. Moore, is ...

157—d1tw3t

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, ... send free to ... the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

feb 14 52-2m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RE-stored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which be conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

feb 5 52-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.— Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pen and Ink Sketches of the University of North Carolina, as it Has Been.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 6.

DR. PHILLIPS.

If thoroughness was a characteristic of the teaching at Chapel Hill, it follows that fidelity to duty was a strongly marked trait in the Teachers. Of none could this be said more truly than of the staunch old Englishman, Dr. James Phillips. He was a man who, above all others I ever knew, never allowed a question of expediency to interfere with his notions of right.

HIS AIMS.

He came to North Carolina in 1826, and his first impressions of the University resulted rather in disappointment. I have heard him say that for several years he would have been glad to get away at any time, and nothing but his attachment to Dr. Caldwell, and the influence which the President exerted on him, kept him at the place. He was an ardent and enthusiastic Mathematician, and he wanted to introduce new methods of study, and *more of it*, than young North Carolinians, as a body (either then or since) was willing to accept. He believed then, and to the last of his life, in the discipline of the mind resulting from the study of the exact sciences, as the most important of all aids in its cultivation.

He gave himself to hard study, to close and patient investigation of the great Problems whose solution the higher Mathematics holds out to its enthusiastic votaries as its most splendid rewards. His library showed that the books which he gathered around him forty years ago were the great folios of the Masters, La Place, La Lande, and Delambre, of Newton, and Ferguson, and Hutton. He went to the well heads always. Among his MSS. are many translations of the French Mathematical works written with an elegance and precision that defy criticism. His elaborate lectures on Natural Philosophy for his classes were written in the same style, and of the hundred of his MSS. sermons, not one showed a blot, or an erasure, or an interlineation.

HIS WAY.

In his early years he was very active in person, gay and curt in his address, and fond of good society and of good cheer. But as his concentration upon the absorbing studies which he loved increased, and as years came on, he gradually gave up one by one his out door exercises and settled himself to his work and his study.— For many years the steady light in his library window was the last seen at night in the village.

Whatever Dr. Phillips undertook to do, he would do conscientiously. He prepared and thought over every recitation he was to hear in College as carefully to the very last day of his life as if he were himself to recite it to a higher master. He studied every sermon he was to preach to a country congregation as if it were to be his last. And it was owing to this that exact and unvarying as the routine of his life was for many years, he never fell into formality. His daily prayers at the family altar and in the College Chapel were always fresh and ardent.

If he read a book it was done exhaustively and he seldom needed to read it twice. If he wrote to a neighbor, or a letter to a friend, the same deliberate elegance marked every line and letter. His punctuality in the performance of his College duties was proverbial. He invariably left his study at a quarter before the recitation hour, and cane in hand, might be seen crossing the campus at precisely ten minutes. Very unlike his forty years colleague, Dr. Mitchell, he did not like to have many irons in the fire at once. He wanted his work well defined and uncrowded. He liked not to give advice, or to meddle in other men's business. He preferred a quiet smoke and talk with a friend, by way of recreation, to a ten mile breezy walk over hill and dale.

HIS LIBRARY.

His reading was not so miscellaneous as Dr. Mitchell's, nor was his library so extensive. Dr. Mitchell bought many books merely from curiosity—books that he found were worth only "a dip" into. Dr. Phillips accumulated books more slowly, but there were very few among the two thousand that he left behind whose value was not standard. And few that he had not as Lord Bacon advises, "thoroughly chewed and digested."

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

That library has been broken up only this past winter. Passing by the house one day when the debris and litter of forty years' accumulation were being swept out. I picked up a paper which proved to be one of the Examination Papers prepared for the classes fifteen or twenty years ago, the questions in Dr. Phillips' own unmistakable handwriting. With a sigh and a smile one looks over such a reminder of a day that is dead. How many of the Alumni to whom these sketches are dedicated will solve these questions now? "A cone, the radius of whose base is 5 feet, and its height 10 feet, is filled with water. Required the pressure on its base." "A luminous point is placed 3 feet from the surface of a concave mirror of one inch radius. Find the point to which the rays converge."

On another loose scrap were what the Doctor called "choice extracts" from the papers received from the classes, with the names of the perpetrators annexed. As thus:

"*A fluid is property of particles which flows easily along.*" S.

"*Watt invented steam.*" T.

If a piece of tape has the shorter end immersed in a tumbler of water, and the longer end to extend below the surface of the water, it will be observed to drip." N.

"*Coulcomb discovered an hydrometer.*" P.

"*This engine worked by steam produced by the pressure of air. Watt raised water to create steam, which was much less expensive.*" W.

This, I am persuaded, is what the Doctor meant, when he so often charged his classes against "*overstepping the modesty of nature.*"

OUT OF COLLEGE.

Dr. Phillips, like all his colleagues, was a social genial man, although a student.— A rigid task-master and disciplinarian in the recitation room, he unbent as soon as he came out of it. He tolerated young folks, and he loved a joke. True Englishman as he was in his out-spoken honesty and bluntness, and independence, yet he never made an enemy. Little children pulled at his gown, and chained him for a play-fellow. Our last recollections of this simple minded scholar and true gentleman, are as he sat in his study chair, with a large old fashioned black leather-bound Bible open before him, and one of his little grand-daughters asleep on his breast.

Why Cut Feed is Best.

Among our farmers generally too little attention is given to the method of feeding their animals. Although it may be a little more trouble, we have found that it pays us in the long run. We know that there are many who will disagree with us, yet, upon a little investigation into the truth in this question and its natural effects upon the animals fed, it cannot but seem very apparent.

Cutting fodder does not add any more nutriment, we admit; but it changes its mechanical condition and enables stock to consume it in less time, and thus have more time for rest and digestion.

It is a well-known fact, admitted by all, that a man who eats regularly—say three times a day—is far more healthy than he who is constantly eating; for by so doing the digestive organs are required to act three times daily, and then they rest; whereas, if kept in a constant state of action, and without rest, produces weakness, which, if continued in, will ultimately throw one into dyspepsia.

The digestive organs require as much rest as the body. Although every one would think it preposterous if any one were to go without sleep for days and weeks, yet we seem to have no regard for our digestive organs. The same facts hold good for our domestic animals, for are they not classed among the mammalian order of the animal kingdom the same as man, and their composition relatively the same? Therefore should we not respect them as well as our own organism? Especially is this a valuable consideration for hard-horses.

Again, cut hay or straw, slightly moistened and sprinkled with ground grain is much more palatable, and preferred by stock to unmixed food, and tends to maintain a more vigorous appetite than when confined to unprepared food.

Again, it is the faculty of mixing food right that pleases the palate, and though there is no more nutriment in it, opportunity is given to get more from it, and a less amount is passed off in excrement.

A dish of potatoes well seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper, would not be turned from by the most fastidious; but if a person were required to eat each separately it would be turned from in disgust.

The question of economy in this matter of course depends upon the value of labor and of food in different localities, and under various circumstances. But we have found on our farm that it is profitable, notwithstanding the seeming high price of labor.

The superintendents of several city horse railroads in cities where horses are very much worked have told us that they were obliged to give cut food to keep their horses in good order.

Nothing can be gained, however, by preparing food that was not good before. Many think that by adding meal to cut straw, butts of cornstalk, cabbages, and the like, and inducing their stock to eat it, that they have made a gain; but it is impossible for something to come out of nothing.

Wherever digestion can be helped, a point is gained; and if a less amount of food cut will go further, another point is gained. If better digestion secures more nutriment from the food administered, and a less amount is wasted in excrement, a less amount of food will be required. Several of our neighbors will join us in the statement that nearly fifty per cent. is saved by preparing food; and if it could be steamed, it is still better.

We should like to hear the opinion of some of our readers, who undoubtedly have given the matter a thorough practical test.—*Stock Journal.*

Disease among Sheep.

The sheep in Lyme and Warren, N. H., are dying largely. In Warren some hundred and fifty have died of a disease called "grub in the head." Calvin May, of Warren, has lost twenty-five. Ira M. Weeks fifty-five, and Henry Kimball seventy-five.

Miss Cairnes.

BELAIR, HARFORD CO., MD., May 10.

The absorbing Cairnes trial being over, our community is likely to settle down into a rational state once more. After the verdict of acquittal on Saturday, the crowd having gathered about the hotels and in the street, the greatest excitement prevailed. Persons expressing an opinion against the verdict were in danger of being pounced upon; so caution was indulged in. About 7 o'clock the acquitted left for her home in the upper part of the county. Immediately after her departure the "Belair Band" appeared in front of her late quarters to serenade her, but, disappointed, marched away. A purse is being raised for her which is expected to amount to a neat little sum, many having given liberally. The public generally maintain the verdict.—Baltimore *Sun.*

Interesting Decision.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the tariff, as well as commercial usage, recognizes a distinction between wrought iron tubes and wrought iron flues, and that the former are liable on importation into the United States to a duty of 3½ cents per pound, and the latter at 2½ cents per pound, under existing laws.

The Pacific Railroad.

How the Ends Snubbed Each Other, and Would'nt Meet.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Premontory Point, Pacific Railroad, May 1st, says:

Everybody supposes the two roads have been doing their level best to meet each other, and so they have, but not at this end. If nobody had said anything we should have had a double track across the continent before long. The two companies—the Central and Union—don't love each other, and the idea of meeting wasn't agreeable. *I tell you, Mr. Editor, these two roads have been built parallel to each other for a distance of fifty-three miles, and they haven't met yet, except to have a jolly row!*

One road followed its surveys, so did the other. The surveys ran into each other, so did the roads, so did the companies, so did the men, so did clubs and stones. The roads have often been in sight of each other, sometimes only a few yards apart, and once they crossed. But they haven't met.

The Central dug from the Union's embankment, and the Union repaired its breach by making one in the Central. The Unions cursed the Centrals and the latter damned the Unions. Words were found too weak, so they talked with fists and clubs, and had some glorious scrimmages. Then they came to blasting. One side would touch off a young earthquake without giving notice to the other, and a shower of stones among them would be the first sign of it.

The other party, in acknowledgment of the salute, at once blasted out a mine with nitro-glycerine, aiming it at the other camp, killing several mules, but fortunately no men. Things now look serious, and war was declared. Both parties armed for the fray. The Central clique sent to San Francisco for revolvers and the Union to St. Louis. Fists and blasts were getting tame and the combatants called for powder and blood. The road was to be finished with a magnificent display of fireworks, when at the very critical moment came word that the two companies had shaken hands at Washington!

The men dropped their arms, and now we are told the road is to be spliced.

The compromise was that the Central Pacific Railroad Company abandons its own grading and takes the Union Company's line, which the latter pays for. The Union thus gets the bonds of Government for the 53 miles.

Bonds were at the bottom of the whole trouble!

A Hopeless Radical.

Mr. Trumbull goes to Illinois to-day—a man thoroughly hopeless of the present Administration. He has made the appointment of a friend or two to consulates as a personal favor to himself. His requests have been refused by General Grant, although they were favored by Mr. Fish.— Mr. Trumbull declares he is slaughtered because, and only because, he voted against impeachment; and he declares to those whose claims he has been vainly pressing that he has no influence left, and he grimly advises them to be as independent of the Administration as he is.—Washington telegram—New York *World.*

A Festive Account of a Mule Ride in Florida.

We have had a hearty laugh over the following article of an epistolary nature, written by a New Yorker sojourning in Fernandina, Fla. It is decidedly rich:

"Well, I'm down here in Florida, *percolating* through the sand. This State is a heap of sand—all sand—much of it as white as snow. A very quiet State is Florida. No bustle. No confusion. Nobody in a hurry. To-morrow is just as good as to-day to do anything, and better. Time is of no account. The climate is glorious; just one beautiful day after another till you fail to appreciate them.

* * * * * *

The boys insisted that I needed relaxation. My health required it. I had a pretty fair article of health, I thought; enough to last me as long as I lived. But I must accumulate a stock for future use. The South was the place to get it. And riding was healthy. The sand is too deep to ride, except on horseback, so I thought I would take a ride. I applied to the livery man for a horse. He had one. He sadly looked at me, as though he pitied me. Did I ever ride a mule? I never had. He had as good riding horses as were ever saddled, but I wanted a "Rock me to sleep, Mother," style of ride, I would take a mule. I don't consider myself a first-class judge of mules. I had some vague notions in regard to them; supposed they would do a large amount of work with very little food, and were immortal. I had read of one being driven over the same route *by the same boy* for eighty-seven years, and he was a young mule yet.

Bring forth the mule. The mule was brought. He was a meek looking cuss—a perfect "Uriah Heep" of a mule, so far as "Umbleness" was concerned; at least, that was the view I took of him. He was saddled, and I mounted. For a mile or two he paced beautifully. I thought those old monks I had read about, knew what they were doing when they traveled on mules. I had a great respect for their judgment. Just then my mule began to show symptoms—symptoms of what, I did not know. I found out. Dropping his head between his legs, his heels described a parabolic curve, or a diabolic curve, or some other infernal curve, in the air, and I got off and sat on the ground. I got off over his head, and I did it quick. I'm not so old but I can get off an animal of that kind as quick as a boy. Then I looked at the mule to see if he was hurt. He didn't appear to be. Then I inquired around to see how I was. I reported an abrasion on the left hip, and a contusion on the lower end of my back. Then I thought I would pronounce a left-handed blessing on that mule, and on his forefathers and foremothers before him, and on his children after him.— But I didn't. I wondered if he would stand fire. If I had had a pistol I would have put the muzzle to his ear and tried him. Not that I was hostile towards him, but I was afraid somebody might take a ride on him some day and get hurt. But I had no pistol, and so that benevolent and sanguinary idea was frustrated. Then I got up and shook the dust off my feet, and brushed the sand off my trousers, as a testimony against that place. Then I led the mule carefully home, and stated my case to the livery man. But when I looked that he should offer to send for a doctor, or a Samaritan, to do me up in a rag, and pour olive oil and champagne on my bruises, he only laughed. And his man he had to help him laid down on a bench and laughed—then he rolled off the bench and laughed—and I stood holding the mule—then I laughed. It was ridiculous. But I've learned a little wisdom. Next time I ride on horseback, it will be on a different kind of a beast from a bogus jackass.

STATE NEWS

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

THEFT.—Some rogues entered the cellar of Mr. S. J. Freeman, on Hargett street, within twenty steps of Fayetteville street, and carried of 300 pounds of rags. They must have had a wagon to have carried off their plunder? Where were the fifteen policemen?—Ral. *Sentinel.*

TURNING AN HONEST PENNY.—Downing, of the Penitentiary swindle, though a man of more than three score and ten, is a moving carpet-bagger. On Friday he left New York and reached the city Saturday. On Monday he left, and reached New York Tuesday afternoon. Now this is rapid and healthy motion far an old man. When the Penitentiary swindle was about to be exposed, Downing rose in the House and said he would take the 8,000 acres at the price the State paid for it. He wanted it on speculation; it was worth the money paid for it, and he was buying it only to sell again. Downing pays no tax in North Carolina, except on a gold watch.

The sale of the public lands in Hyde has not been heard from since the Legislature headed off its fraud by requiring the sale to be approved by the General Assembly. It may be this old penny turner is arranging the sale of our public lands.

There is a secret in his mission which, perhaps, the Governor might explain. It is said by some that the Governor will be the richest man in the Sate at the close of his term.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

We are informed, says the Warrenton *Living Age*, by Thomas A. Montgomery, Esq., of the particulars of a very sad affair which transpired in Warren county last Monday: It seems that for some time past Hon. Francis A. Thornton has been suffering from great pecuniary embarrassments, and had finally, in a fit of despair, made up his mind to take his life with his own hands. Monday evening while his family were attending a funeral in the neighborhood, he carried out his determination by cutting his throat with a razor, severing the windpipe. A servant happened to come into the room about the time and snatched the razor from his hand. A physician was summoned and has been in attendance since the sad occurance, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Thornton is one of the most prominent citizens of Warren county and before the war was possessed of considerable wealth. He represented this district we think in Congress in 1821 and was in the Legislature for several years.

The tobacco barn of Mr. James Hunt, of this county, says the Milton *Chronicle*, was broken into a few nights ago and relieved of 1,400 pounds of leaf tobacco.

His Excellency Gov. Holden has appointed Wm. H. Sikes a Justice of the Peace for Bladen county.—Ral. *Standard.*

SEIZURES.—The tobacco factories of Morris & Sons and A. J. Green & Co., at Durhams, were seized on Thursday last by I. J. Young, Collector of the 4th district, for alleged violations of the internal revenue law. The factories were closed and turned over to the custody of J. W. Bucks, deputy U S Marshal.

Mr. I. J. Young, Collector for the 4th District, has recently seized the tobacco factories of John L. Jones, at Tally Ho; D. C. Pool of Fairpoint; John G. Yancey, at Henderson, Granville county; and Duggan Allen, at Hayesville, Franklin county, for alleged violations of the revenue law. All these factories are closed and in the custody of the United States Marshal. Mr. Young has also seized two horses, a wagon and nine boxes of illicit tobacco, said to be the property of Howard & Owen of Oxford; also about 1200 bales of snuff, belonging to different parties at Henderson. These seizures and the activity of Mr. Young and his assistants are making a panic among the men who have been getting wealthy out of the frauds upon the Government.

Ral. *Standard.*

POSITIVELY INJURED.—There is but little doubt but that the Cotton prospects through this section have been seriously injured by the late cold snap. The cotton planted three weeks since has not yet come up, and positive fears are entertained of anything like a stand of cotton being had, many of the farmers being engaged in plowing up their fields and replanting. A great scarcity of seed now prevails, and if it be true that the seed in the gaound fails to come up, the loss will be very heavy and general. We met an experienced farmer yesterday, however, who asserts the belief that the damage to the seed now planted will be nothing like as great as it is estimated, and we sincerely hope he may be right in his views, for upon the cotton crop of the present year through this section, as well as elsewhere in the South, depends the prosperity of our people for the next couple of years.—Weldon *News.*

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—R. H. Whitaker, the able and efficent Secretary of the State Council, visited our place on Friday—addressed the citizens and organized a council of the order under the style of Greensboro' Council, No. 66, Friends of Temperance. The following gentlemen were chosen to fill the various offices:

President—R. P. Troy.
Associate—W. H. Hill.
Chaplain—Rev. Wm. Barringer.
Secretary—E. B. Alley.
Fi. Secretary—E. H. Scott.
Treasurer—Jno. A. Melvin.
Conductor—G. T. Glasscock.
Ast. Conductor—Jno. Long.
In. Sentinel—J. L. Hall.
Out. Sentinel—Wat. Mebane.
Ex-President—J. W. S, Parker.

Greensboro' *Patriot.*

SINGULAR.—A spring on the farm of Abraham Styers, in this county, which has for nearly forty years furnished good wholesome water, has recently become very poisonous in consequence of a stream of water strongly impregnated with lead breaking into it. All of the members of the family who drank of the water after the lead stream broke into the spring were taken violently ill. The physician called to attend the family, analyzed the water, and drank of it was also made sick.

Winston *Sentinel.*

Shocking Accident at a Revival Meeting

At the Victoria Theatre, London, on the evening of April 25th, the well known Richard Weaver, the "converted coal-heaver," was to deliver a farewell sermon, and an immense crowd attended. The rush was so great that, among other accidents, a child of about three months old was dragged out of its mother's arms and trampled under foot, and it was quite dead when picked up. There was, as is usual at such meetings, an inordinate proportion of women, and the screaming and fainting that ensued upon the rush to obtain admittance created considerable alarm.

Mozis Addums' Objections to the Wimmin.

His Objections to Them.

I has known and luved 'em well those many a year; but I has my objeckshun to wimmin. It ar this—everything about 'em is too long. Thar cote-tail is too long; it riffles on the ground like running water and gethers up dert and trash like a harry-kane doze going roun a fodder stak. But a shipp under full sail ought to have a wake, and I wooden hav wimmin's frocks cut off to thar waste like a jemp-jackit for a pretty.

Thar shoe strings is too long. A man kin war boots 'thout no strings a tall, exceptin of the strop, but wummun is bleest to have cossets round her ankles and lace 'em up like 2 par of stays. May be it makes 'm walk no prettier. I dunno.— Thar heels uv thar shoes is alsoe too long, and thar sox is too long—takes all day to draw them on.

Thar extremmytis is too long. They kin set in a chair low doun, and kick a man that is a settin in a high chair, 12 foot off in elcar, clean outen the hous. Now Jon Ekkles nor the Belgin jiunt, nor nar nuthner man, can't do that standin. This gives 'em an ondew idvantidge over thar master, Man, in the urly stage uv the gaime. Arfter marridge, the gaim ov kicking is more evener.

I shall not say thar waste is to long, onlest they dunno how to war thar clothes good, and are pedustriated to be ole mades. A long barrel womun are an utter abominashun. I prefears a Durringer.

Thar necks is too long. A neck uv a wummun are like untoo the moon in the Almenack when the sas "Luner runs low," and like the bress of a goose it embraces a good deal uv the back. Ef the neck uv a man were like the neck of a wummun, the knott of his cravatt wood rest on the pit uv his stummuck. When a wummun runs to neck, she outruns ennything except an ostrich or a kamme leppud, and her hed hangs away out yonder like an appel on the eend uv a stick that a boy is a gointer to sling green appels with. And in them casts I have observed that whar the head are at such a distunce from the hart, the wummun is a onfeelin wummun. And the neck is rinkedly.

WHY THEY LOVE LONG THINGS.

Ef evrything about 'em is too long, as I have shewd, nobody needn't wondur that wimmin shood have a great *ponshont* (French) for long things, which, ef you stop to think about it a minnit, a wonderfool teecher uv femail karrieture. Long kerls, long brades, long ribbens, long harpins, long nitten-needils, long gluvs, gantlits and mitts, long list wuckquaintunsis, long akounts at the dry-guds stos, long shoppins, long walks with their luvers (which they luv 'em long hard, with long beerds and long mustachers), long, all-day preechings, long buggy rides, long tiem gitting reddy to start, and then, wust uv all by a long shot, long leave-takins, that urritates a man wussern a plarster uv kentherridees. And then, so divvoatid they is to everything long, they'll set doun, with a long pen pint in a long pen handil, and write a long letter, crost up one side and doun the uther, and then add two or three long pos-skrips (like tackin uv severial flounsis to a long skeert), fold it up lengthwise, and put it in a long envellup and seal it with a long stick uv sealing waxx. In fact so great is thar horro uv short things, that they wouldn't make a peeriud or short stop to save yo soul, but makes a long dash in plais uv peeriuds, commers and everything, so that it ruin yo eyesite and talk away your breth to rede thar letters, which is like creashun, broke loose and lonjytude skatterd everywhichaway in fragments uv lattytude. Why evin the tops uv thar "t's" is long like the mast uv a shipp, crost with long crosses like yard arms, and the bottom uv thar "g's" is so long that they look like stirrup lethers hangin doun 'thout enny stirrups to 'em.

In cunclewshun, they livs too long, givin uv a man (preechurs is diffrunt), no chanse to marry but one in a lifetiem, wharas a avvridge uv about seven to a man would be about right, I jedge.

Blight of Fruit Trees.

Mr. W. B. Wilkes, an intelligent and successful fruit grower of Aberdeen, Miss., contributes to the Dixie Farmer the results of his observation and experience, as follows:

Mr. Editor: On the blight of the apple and pear, much was written, a few years ago, throughout the Northern States. It was contended there were several kinds of blight, or if only one, several causes were assigned for it. During the last twelve years my orchard has been greatly injured by blight during some seasons, and confined to certain kinds.

I only propose to give my observations, and the course pursued to prevent it as far as possible, and for several years very little blight has affected. During thirty-five years our climate has undergone a very perceptible change. Formerly our winters were more mild, or if cold, the spells were of long duration. Now, since the timber has partly disappeared we have very sudden changes; a few very cold windy days with rain or snow, succeeded by a few of mild spring weather, and this through the winter, and very changeable during March and part of April. Now when we have an early warm spring, leaves putting out early, then a day or two of rain and north winds, there follows blight on those rapid growing pears, such as Madeline, Osburn's, Sumner, Bartlett, etc., and the Penn Cider apple is seriously affected. These are the most rapidly developed in tender growth. The Seckel, Flemish, etc., slow growers, are never affected with blight. A few days after the cold spell, even when there is no frost, the tender growth wilts, as if scorched, and the blight extends downwards. Some years ago a pile of manure was left through the summer near a fine Dwarf Bartlett Pear, having been placed there during the winter; the Bartlett was forced into a vigorous growth, blighted and died to the ground. Now, to what does this observation lead? It is my practice to put no manure in the orchard until the trees show a want of vigor to perfect the fruit and make sufficient wood growth too.— This should be applied in just sufficient quantity to effect that object, each year after the crop of fruit shows what is needed, or you run the risk, by over-stimulant, to blight some of the most valuable fruits. I hope others will give their observations on this and kindred subjects. With our soil and climate, we must, (to be successful,) observe at home, disseminate our observations, and quit patterning after a soil and climate entirely dissimilar. The fruit shipments North are destined, at no distant day, to pay far more than our meat and flour, which we ought to raise at home. Our roads are now running fruit trains, and soon will run refrigerator cars, when needed, and fruit culture will remunerate talent and capital.

Cultivation of Broom Corn in the South—Interesting to Farmers.

The following letter, addressed to a well known citizen of Petersburg, says the Petersburg *Index*, contains some valuable suggestions to the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina, relative to the cultivation of broom corn. This is one of the most profitable crops we can raise and as remuneration is the object of the farmer's labors, we commend the letter to a careful perusal. If it is to the farmers' benefit that they should cultivate one crop in preference to another, let them seek to raise the most profitable, and give their best attention to it. If onions, pea nuts, broom corn, or anything else, will pay better than the old crops of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c., why let them cultivate them. But to the letter, which we would premise by saying that one of the firm is from North Carolina, and the other from Petersburg:

BALTIMORE, May 8th, 1869.

Mr. John P. Branch, Petersburg, Va.:

Dear Sir:—Feeling interested in the prosperity of the South—our recent homes—and having exerted ourselves to encourage the *culture* of broom corn in southwest and northwest Virginia and North Carolina, we write this, hoping you may induce the farmers of your section to give it some attention.

It is a most profitable crop, *easily cultivated*, and commands *cash on delivery*, and often before it reaches market. The farmers of Illinois and Ohio have grown rich from its culture, and there is no reason why Virginia and North Carolina should not find it equally profitable.

It is safe to calculate on $200 to $300 per ton of 2,000 lbs. next fall. Western *river bottom* lands produce 1,000 to 15,000 lbs. per acre, and it will grow as well in Virginia and North Carolina, on lands of same strength, as in the West and nearer to market.

It is cultivated about same as our "sorgum cane" in the South, only that it stands *thicker* in the drills—one to two inches apart—and if the land is *quite strong* it will bear *touching* in drills 3½ feet apart.

It should be *cut* in September, and *before ripe*, while yet green, with some *six inches of stalk* to the *brush*, the seed cleaned off at once, and the brush corn dried, *cured* in the *shade*, which renders it *green* when cured. If cured in the sun it turns *red* and is not worth so much as the green corn.

It is baled similar to hay or cotton with wire or rope, only that the brush part is kept *inside* and the *stalk end turned out*. An *acre* should yield some 40 or 50 bushels *seed*, which for stock are as good as *oats*, and command about same price in Eastern and Northern markets—60 to 80 cents.

Suppose each farmer in your county planted but *one* acre, and it yielded him *only* 800 lbs. clear brush corn at $250 ton—12½ lbs—$100; and the 40 bushels seed, which at 50 cents a bushel, would more than pay freight to market on the 800 lbs. broom corn, and the labor of *growing* and *handling*, leaving $100 profit to the acre, which would more than purchase his year's supply of sugar and coffee, and enable him to pay the *cash* for it. Would not this add to the prosperity of your section by increasing its currency. *We* expect to manufacture, use up, 40 to 50 tons per annum, and *a thousand* (1,000) tons of broom corn would find sale in *our* market at good remunerative prices; it is also an article of *export*.

Hoping that many of your farmers will try it, and *promising them a market*, we are

Yours, very respectfully, &c.,

BRIDGER, HERRING & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Broom Corn Brooms, &c.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15—P M.

Special mail agent Briggs departs to-night to establish the free letter carrier system in the southern cities.

Secretary Boutwell now seems determined to stamp the bonds purchased and returned to the department as the property of the United States held as a sinking fund under the law of 1862.

It is stated that Gen. Terry has been ordered to investigate the Adkins murder case.

A. R. Corbin, a reputed New York millionaire, married President Grant's sister Jennie Grant to-day.

The commissioner of revenue decides that railroad refreshment cars are as liable for taxes as hotels, liquor dealers and tobacco sellers. The roads are liable for these three taxes on each refreshment.

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10th, 1869, I hereby designate the sixth day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the reconstruction constitution, passed by the convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the third day of December, 1867, to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: July sixth, 1869, for ratification or rejection; and I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section one, article third, of said constitution, which is in the following words: (insert the qualification clause), and I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article third of the said constitution, which is in the words following: (insert the test oath clause). I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other provisions of the said constitution in the following manner, viz: Each voter favoring the ratification of the reconstruction, excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by the convention of December 3d, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting *for* the constitution; each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting *against* the constitution. Each voter will be allowed to cast a a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Validity of an Illinois Divorce.

A curious case, involving the validity of the Illinois divorce laws, was before the New York Supreme Court, general term, lately. The plaintiff, a Mrs. Kinnier, alleges that she obtained a divorce from her husband, a Mr. Pomeroy, by collusion, and while both parties were residents of Massachusetts. She then married a second time, and she now seeks a divorce from husband No. 2, on the ground that the first divorce was invalid, and that she is still the lawful wife of Pomeroy. The court gave judgment for the defendant, holding that the divorce was valid, both parties having submitted to the judgment of the Illinois tribunal.

MARRIED,

At Walnut Hill, Bladen County, on the 28th April, by Rev. A. McFadyen, Mr. W. J. LOVE to Miss EMMA S., daughter of the late James Robeson, dec'd.

At St. Paul's Church, Edenton, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Francis W. Hilliard, Col. D. M. CARTER, of Washington, to Mrs. HARRIET A. BENBURY.

In Raleigh, in Christ Church, on the morning of the 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. JOHN GATLING, of Gates County, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of the Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh. No cards.

At the residence of Mrs. M. Clark, Lafayette Square, Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Calloway, on the evening of the 12th of May, 1869, Dr. W. J. HAWKINS, of North Carolina, to Miss MOLLIE H. WHITE.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869.

Carolina Immigration Association.

We learn that the President, Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL, has appointed Mr. HENRY NUTT, of this city, a member of the Executive Committee of the Carolina Immigration Association, in place of Dr. A. J. DEROSSET, resigned.

Mr. NUTT has accepted.

This is a very fine appointment. There is no more active man, nor one who takes more interest in all matters in regard to the introduction of immigrants or the agricultural and commercial prosperity of this section.

Directory for 1869.

Bronson's Directory, published by J. A. Jones, of Raleigh, is to hand. It is much larger, fuller, and more accurate than any former edition. Fourteen classes of prominent men and establishments are given in each county. The book will be a very valuable guide to all business men. A great deal of information in detail is also given, that must prove very valuable to immigrants. The general surface and the staple products of each county; also, the average price of land per acre. Much information is given about the various manufactories, and especially the cotton factories, showing a progress in that line that is indeed gratifying. The book is published in handsome directory style by J. A. Jones, of Raleigh, at the moderate price of $2 25, sent by mail. Call on Mr. Bronson for copy while he is in the city. He can be found at J. D. Love's Bookstore.

Sparkling Catawba Springs.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Col. J. GOLDEN WYATT, announcing the summer opening of the far-famed Sparkling Catawba Springs upon the first of June. There are few places which offer to the tourist, the pleasure seeker or the invalid, more inducements than are held out by the Sparkling Catawba Springs.—Comfortable rooms, good fare, cool and healthy climate, and medicinal waters of unsurpassed excellence, are among the chief attractions of the place.

The Proprietor is a liberal and genial gentleman, and spares no pains or expense to provide for the comfort and pleasures of his guests. His terms are extremely moderate, much more so than at any similar resort in this State or Virginia. We can fully testify from personal experience to the many excellencies of the waters, the salubrity of the climate, and the liberality and attention of the management.

Law and Order in the South.

For some cause or other a new outcry against the South has been raised by the ultra Radical press of the North. A new warfare seems about to be waged. We have referred to this matter ourselves, and have shown how little our people were guilty of the pretended offences against law and order with which they are being charged. The New York *Times* contains an article so much in keeping with the true condition of affairs, and so much in unison with what has appeared in THE JOURNAL, that we give it an insertion in our editorial columns. The *Times* is one of the leading Republican papers in the North, but unwilling to foster the prejudices or give publicity to the falsehoods and slanders which are keeping asunder the people of the two sections of the Union. Says the *Times*:

"A strenuous effort was made in the Anti-Slavery Convention, on Wednesday, to revive expiring prejudices concerning the condition of society in the South, with especial reference to the rights and interests of colored citizens and Northern "loyalists." One of the expelled Georgia legislators was asked whether he considered his life safe in that State, and he responded that no man's life, who stands on the loyal side, is safe in Georgia outside of the large cities. The question was pressed in other forms, and always with a somewhat similar result; the evident aim being to produce an impression that Ku Klux and rebels still dominate in the South, and that the staunch Republican, white or black, is all the time in jeopardy. Mr. Wendell Phillips likened the white Southerner to "the bull dog that, having been taught for twenty years to spring at every passer by, but not change his nature in a day." The ladies were equally ferocious; a colored Mrs. Harper declaring that "there is no civilized country in the world where there has been so much murdering as has been going on recently at the South." For the object of these representations we have not far to seek. A case against Georgia and the unreconstructed States is desired as an excuse for harsh action, and the story of murder for political causes is the best that can be concocted for the purpose.

"We are more than skeptical on this subject. We do not believe these tales of wholesale murder and oppression, nor do we give credence to the allegation that "loyalists" are systematically persecuted and hunted down. There was a time, undoubtedly, when in some localities a hostile spirit ran high, and when the assertion of Republican opinion involved more or less peril; but trustworthy evidence seems to show that this state of things no longer exists. So far as we can judge, life and property are quite as secure at the South as at the North. Taking population into account, we are convinced that the per centage of crime is no greater anywhere in the South, and certainly not in Georgia, than in the North or West. For every murder committed there we will undertake to find a murder here. For every outrage that admits of verification in Georgia, will will trace a parallel outrage in Indiana or New York. Nay, we are persuaded that, all things considered, there is less crime in Virginia, in South Carolina, in Alabama, and even in Georgia, than in this State or in other parts of the North.—This city could easily supply a chapter of horrors, of recent date, which, by a parity of reasoning, Southern observers might cite as proofs of savagery and demoralization. Such an application of facts would be unwarranted, but it would be not less legitimate than the endeavor of the Anti-Slavery Society fanatics to arraign the whole South for the acts of its criminal class. It is absurd to look for a greater average of virtue, or immunity from crime there than we are contented with here.—What Georgia and its neighbors may fairly plead is, that in respect of offences against persons and property, they have nothing to fear from comparison with Massachusetts or Michigan. And this is all we are entitled to expect.

"But, we are told, the South does not welcome loud-tongued loyalists as cordially as they think they should be welcomed. Mr. Forney, who has been spying out the nakedness of the land in company with a party like unto himself, publicly complains that they went about without being worshiped. He does not allege that they were insulted. He does not pretend that they had any apprehension as to their personal safety. He does not deny that homes await all who seek them with a decent respect for the feelings and opinions of the present population. But he objects that the entire South did not take him and his friends at their own valuation, and that it receives coldly those who go there as professional politicians, or who insist, when settling, that they shall be esteemed as the only loyal, the only righteous, members of the community.—These objections and complaints are very foolish. In the first place, Southern citizens have as good a right as Northern citizens to choose their company and friends, and may as properly discriminate in their welcome to new-comers In the next place, the men who go South expecting to make a business of politics, and who denounce every one who refuses to vote their ticket, are a nuisance in any locality, and are not entitled anywhere to courtesy or consideration.

"The South should be judged, not by its feeling toward demagogues and adventurers, but by its treatment of strangers of any nationality who go there in good faith, prepared to settle down and become useful citizens. In regard to this class we see no reason to doubt that they are gladly received, or that they share the protection of good laws, administered impartially and effectively. There may be exceptional localities, but so there are in the West.—Indeed, the conditions of welcome in Virginia or Georgia do not essentially differ from those which obtain in Kansas or Minnesota. And the supremacy of law and order is, as a rule, as well assured in the one case as in the other."

The Velocipede Rink.

Some people affect to see nothing in our strictures upon the Board of Aldermen for their permission to Mr. Durfee to erect a mammoth frame building in the heart of the city for the purpose of establishing a velocipede rink but an attack upon Durfee. Nothing of the kind was intended nor can such a construction be placed upon our remarks. Mr. Durfee is entirely too insignificant to form the subject of serious comment in these columns. His name or his anticedents would not have been mentioned or referred to had it not become necessary in order to give the character of man to whom permission had been granted to erect a stupendous frame building within the fire limits, and the character of men to whom permission was refused to erect small shanties.

We have no fault to find with Mr. Durfee in regard to the matter. We do not blame him any more for erecting his building and establishing his rink than we do our young friends who patronize him and ride his bycicles. The fault is not with him or them, but with those who permitted the outrage to be perpetrated upon our citizens. Those men who have the safety of the property and the quiet and comfort of the inhabitants of this city in charge are the guilty parties. Never was there a greater nuisance permitted under the forms of law, in more direct violation of its spirit and letter, to promote no beneficial object and for the benefit of an undeserving person. It is a dangerous nuisance and it becomes the paramount duty of our City Judge to direct the attention of the Grand Jury towards it. Its early abatement is demanded by the safety of the adjacent property, and by the comfort of neighboring residents and business men. If justice and right are denied to our people by the city government let us appeal to the integrity of our judges and juries.

N. B.—Since the above was in type, we learn that at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last night, further work upon the building was ordered to be stopped and the whole subject referred to a special meeting for Thursday night. We sincerely trust the Board will withdraw their consent and compel this dangerous building to be pulled down at once.

State Medical Society.

We learn with much pleasure that this large and influential association of medical gentlemen, had a most harmonious and interesting meeting at Salisbury on the 12th of this month. The meeting was well attended, quite spirited, and continued its sessions for three consecutive days. It adjourned to meet in the city of Wilmington on the 4th Wednesday in May 1870. Never were the Society more cordially received, never were they treated with more generous hospitality, than did the medical profession, and kind hearted citizens of Salisbury, receive and treat this most devoted, enterprising, and useful body of Physicians and Surgeons of North Carolina. We print in another column the warm-hearted welcome extended to the Society by Dr. Whitehead, on behalf of the profession and citizens of that town, and direct attention to the passing tribute which he so appropriately pays to the lamented Dr. Dickson, of this city, who was one of the noblest and most accomplished practitioners in this whole country.

Over fifty members attended, and numerous accessions were made. Oral and written communications of a most practical and useful character were made on medical subjects, and the meeting has given a new impetus to the cause of medical science, and to the improvement of the medical profession. When the proceedings are published, they will make a respectable volume in size, and in character will be such as to induce every true North Carolinian to feel a just pride in the talent, ability and skill of the medical profession of the old North State. These annual medical meetings are potential for good, do injustice to no one, and do much to counteract that apathy and want of fraternal feeling in the medical profession that prevails more than ever since the war.

Numerous pathological specimens of much interest were presented, and interesting remarks and discussions made thereupon, as well as upon the character and treatment of medical and surgical diseases. Dr. J. W. Jones, of Tarboro', presented specimens in this respect of much value. Reports were made by Dr. S. Foote, of Warren, Shaffner, of Salem, Payne of Cabarrus, O'Hagan, of Pitt, Satchwell, of New Hanover, Jones, of Edgecombe, Happold, of Burke, and others, on the Topography and Diseases of their respective counties, and referred to the Committee on Publication. The annual address was delivered by Dr. R. H. Winborne, of Chowan county, before a large and appreciative audience and the Society, and was an able and interesting production on the duties of the Physician, the progress of medical science, and the benefits of the State Medical Board of Examiners and of the State Medical Society. It was well received and ordered to be published with the proceedings.

The following officers which we have heretofore given, were elected for the ensuing year:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Dr. Charles J. O'Hagan, Pitt county.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. E. A. Anderson, Wilmington.

Dr. F. N. Lucky, Rowan county.

Dr. W. R. Sharpe, Davie county.

Dr. R. L. Payne, Lexington.

ORATOR.

Dr. C. T. Murphy, Sampson county.

SECRETARY.

Dr. Thomas F. Wood, Wilmington.

TREASURER.

Dr. J. W. Jones, Tarboro'.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover co.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Raleigh.

Dr. J. J. Summerell, Salisbury.

DELEGATES TO THE NEXT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Drs. Charles E. Johnson, W. H. McKee, Will. George Thomas, George A. Foote, J. W. Jones, E. Burke Haywood, H. W. Faison, Walter Debnam, W. A. B. Norcom, Hugh Kelly, F. J. Haywood, Jr., F. M. Henderson, D. T. Tayloe.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Dr. William C. Warren, Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood, the President, on vacating the chair to his successor, delivered a very fine and appropriate address on the Relations of the Physician to the Public and to the Law. He was thanked, as was also Dr. Winborne, and requested to hand over the address for publication with the proceedings. An intimation was made that Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, had written two medical works recently, the one on Insanity and the other on Diet and Dyspepsia. The Society expressed gratification at this information, and requested Dr. Johnson to publish the same as early as practicable. He promised to do so, especially to issue at an early day his volume on Insanity, and he will dedicate the same to the State Medical Society.

The subject of the State Medical Board of Examiners was taken up and a vote of thanks was made to the members of the Board for their zealous and faithful services. Dr. C. T. Murphy, who is a useful member of the Legislature as well as of the Society, gave an interesting account of the proposition made in the Legislature to abolish this most excellent Institution. A committee was appointed to seek a conference with the Legislature on the subject of the Board and to ask for a change in the time of the meeting of the same. When the facts in regard to the workings and necessity for this Board are properly brought out, there will hardly be found a half dozen respectable men in the State to advocate its abolition, or to turn it over into the hands of any political party. Let it remain, and let it remain too, in the hands of the Society that originated and directs it.

The Board met at Raleigh early in May according to law, and then adjourned over to meet with the Society at Salisbury. Frequent sessions were held and an unusual number of young physicians presented themselves for examination. We are glad also to know that a much higher degree of qualifications than usual was exhibited by the applicants. Why so many practitioners, however, should decline to come before this Medical Tribunal of the State in the plain face of a righteous law that no medical man can collect his fees by law, who has commenced practice since the Board was established, passes our comprehension. There is no sectional feeling or cliqueism either in the Board or in the Society. No political prejudices or purposes enter into the motives or action of either. The Examiners are every way competent, and command the highest confidence of the Profession and the public, and this law of medical examination is one that is just, reasonable, and demanded by every consideration of regard for the health and lives of all the citizens of the State. The times are hard we know, and money scarce, but young men who can command time and money sufficient to obtain a diploma from a Medical College, which in nine cases out of ten is no test of moral or professional qualifications, surely can afford to avail themselves of the annual opportunity presented of having their claims to practice tested by a tribunal in our own State, that both the Medical Profession and law-making authorities of North Carolina deem just, reasonable, and even indispensable. Even the most eminent Professors of these very Medical Colleges, where diplomas are so often unworthily bestowed upon ignorant medical students, approve of this Board, and advise their graduates from this State to go before it. The Board commands the highest confidence of the Profession without as well as within the State, and it is high time that our medical men who are practising without its authority should bear more seriously in mind the injustice they are doing themselves, their profession, the public and the law.

A committee was appointed to issue an address to the Profession of the State in behalf of the objects of the Board and of the Society. This committee were instructed to appeal to the Profession to arouse themselves to the great work of medical improvement, and of medical organization The State Medical Society stands with open arms to invite co-operation from all honorable and regular physicians, and appeals for the cordial support of the Profession in every county of the State, in each one of which auxiliary medical societies should be established and sustained in wholesome work and useful progress.

A committee was also appointed to ask the Legislature for the passage of a law to secure a faithful registration of the marriages, births and deaths in the State. The importance of such a law is too evident to need argument. The lawyer as well as the physician, the legislator as well as the historian, the philanthropist as well as the patriot, devoted to the material improvement of North Carolina, and who wishes to hold her up to the immigrant as she is, the healthiest State in the Union, are all well-wishers, it is hoped, of this wise measure.

The Society asserted the right of the Profession to claim compensation when their opinions are invoked in medico-legal questions. Physicians are constantly being taken from their daily practice to the court room to give in evidence in cases of medical jurisprudence and other matters of a medico-legal nature, and compensation for their professional services in these important, often vital, questions is not allowed them. The Society takes the position that no physician is bound to give his medical opinion, unless paid for it by law or the parties at issue, even at the risk of being sent to jail for refusing until payment is secured.

A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting upon the whole subject of medical experts and their fees.

Thus did the Society meet and transacted much important business. Much was done that will redound to the usefulness of the Profession and the good of the whole community. As a means alone of social improvement to a profession whose members are too seldom together these annual communions are worth the sacrifice made by all who attend. Let them go on and gather strength and influence with each revolving year. And let the next meeting, to be held here in May next, be the largest, grandest and most useful and pleasant of all.

MR. J. A. WHIPPLE, of Boston, has the largest establishment, and is one of the most successful photographers in the United States.—[*Springfield Republican.*]

Goldsboro' Female College.

We return our thanks for a complimentary invitation to attend the Annual Commencement Exercises of the Goldsboro' Female College on the 25th and 26th inst. Rev. Dr. PRITCHARD, of Raleigh, will deliver the Address before the Graduating Class, and Rev. E. A. YATES, of Beaufort, preaches the Annual Sermon.

Columbus County Agricultural Society.

The meeting of this Society which is to be held in Whiteville on Saturday next, 22d inst., bids fair to be large and successful. We are glad to know that much interest is felt inagricultural matters in Columbus, and are certain that the county will be much benefited by it.

Several gentlemen will go from this city and address the meeting. The editor of the JOURNAL returns his thanks for an invitation to be present, and would gladly avail himself of the opportunity did not important business call him in another direction at that time.

Social Relations in the South.

When we reflect, says the Charleston *News*, upon the social ostracism that obtained in the North towards that small portion of the Democrats who, like Mr. Greeley and Mr. Chase, were willing to "let the South go" out of the Union, some charity should be extended to the Southern people, who feel that nearly as much of war has been kept up against them since the surrender of Lee as before it.

How can they be expected to throw open their doors and extend their hands to chronic enemies and strangers before the war, during the war, and after it, when Radical journals themselves certify to the bad character of a large portion of the element that is migrating to the South? The New York *Times* speaks of "the *adventurers* who have gone into the South," and *Harper's Weekly* says: "One wonders that the South does not rebel anew, when he considers the miserable *vermin* who have been sent down there as Government officials;" and the Chicago *Tribune*, another Radical sheet, denounces "the *carpet-baggers*—the strolling, pilfering, political *blacklegs* of the North," by whom the South is "ridden and robbed." And it is these "adventurers," these "vermin," and these "blacklegs," whom Mr. Forney would have us clasp to our breasts as fit companions for sister, wife, and children."

Duplin County.

The venerable of the JOURNAL visited Kenansville on Tuesday last. The Superior Court of the county was in session, His Honor, Judge Russell, presiding. A large number of the citizens were in attendance. We recognized many old and familiar faces, pleasant links betwen the past and present. Amidst the many changes which has taken place during the last eight or ten years, we found friends as warm hearted, their heads whitened and their forms bent indeed with age, but their spirits as cheerful and their hopes as buoyant as in younger and more prosperous days, Indeed time seems to have dealt gently with many of our Duplin friends. We happened to meet three in a groupe whose genial faces and hale appearance gave but little evidence of the half score of years which had elapsed since we met, whose combined ages were *two hundred and thirty-six*, the oldest being nearly eighty-four. We heard of an old citizen of the county, one hundred and one years of age, who walked twenty miles in one day last week to see one of his children who resides in Kenansville.

The farming prospects of the county are not so promising as could be desired, resulting from the unseasonable weather. A late and cold Spring has damaged the growing crops very materially. In some portions of the county there has been too much rain. Yet we did not find the farmers desponding. With energy and favoring weather during the balance of the season, they hope to make fair crops.

We had the pleasure of meeting with the Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*. Mr. TURNER addressed the people upon political matters during the recess of the Court. He was listened to by an immense concourse of people, and his speech was applauded to the echo. He is doing yeoman's service both in the *sanctum* and upon the stump. We wish him and his paper the most abundant success.

Imperialism.

A cotemporary referring to the imperialistic movement very justly says: A great many honest, short-sighted people ridicule the movement, but in the condition of the country to-day, and with the temper of the public mind, trained as it has been to submission and acquiescence in every despotic act, a complete change in our whole system of government might be effected in twenty-four hours without the slightest effort at resistance. A people who have submitted to so many outrages and usurpations are prepared to submit to a great many more. Human nature is the same sort of stuff now that it was two or five thousand years ago. Selfishness is the most prominent thread that runs through both the warp and the woof of its texture. The cunning and the aspiring know how to promote their own selfish views by enlisting in their cause the selfish feelings of the multitude. Men, like fish, provided the hook is concealed, greedily swallow the bait. This fact was proven by the ease with which they were carried by the enthusiasm that precipitated the country into a civil war, not foreseeing the dreadful consequences that were to be entailed on themselves. The hook was adroitly concealed by the ingenuity of the unprincipled demagogues who stirred up the elements of a strife that they might ride into power, place and wealth, and now laugh at the dupes who were so easily gulled. So here with this movement in favor of an imperialism, the great mass are to be deluded and the idea that employment and comfortable subsistence can now only be attained through the influence of a strong government; that a republican form has failed to confer it, and therefore let some other be tried.

In every profession and vocation, there are daily evidences of tho progress of this delusive and damnable idea. There are shrewd men engineering this scheme, and there are shrewd men, also, ready and willing to be caught in its cogs, who will tell you that there is no danger of being crushed—that the Empire is peace, security, prosperity, order, law, and justice—that republican institutions have failed utterly to secure either. In exchange for the evils we now suffer, (and they are admitted to be great,) they would have a grand central iron-handed bureaucracy, with branch bureaus supervising and controlling every man's business, invested with the unlimited privilege to tax without responsibility the labor of all. This was the point to which we started in 1861, and we have got so near, that even sound-minded men have endured and pitied, until they are prepared to admire and embrace it with all its consequences.

For one we cannot consent, and advise that it is better to bear the ills we have than fatuously to leap open-eyed into such an abyss.

The Triple Alliance Rumor.

The New York Albion of this week copies the Tribune's rumor about an alliance between England, France and Spain against the United States, and appends this contradiction: "We have the best authority for saying that, so far as England at least is concerned, this report is entirely without foundation in fact, and the inference, therefore, is that it is equally untrue with regard to the other powers.

A Kentucky tobacco manufacturer threw two tons of tobacco, slightly damaged, into the river rather than pay the Government tax upon it.

In New York State, near Lyons, a large extent of country is planted with peppermint.

A costly monument, to be erected in memory of the Confederate dead, has been received at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and will be dedicated on Thursday, May 26. The dedicatory address will be delivered by Col. W. P. Breckinridge, and Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. Wm. Preston, Gen. Hodge, Col. Phil Lee and others have been invited, and are expected to attend the ceremonies.

Texas has wholesale thieves. A theft of 1,200 head of cattle near Fort Cobb is reported.

Reported for the Journal.

Remarks of Dr. M. Whitehead on the Assembling in Salisbury of the State Medical Society, on the 12th May, 1869.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina:

I am charged with the agreeable duty of welcoming you to the town of Salisbury. I regret that I have not language to express this sentiment with sufficient cordiality. We feel honored by your presence, and confidently expect to be improved and elevated by intercourse with you.

Many and sad have been the changes through which we have passed since you assembled here fourteen years ago to-day. From our ranks we miss many a familiar face; but especially do we miss the presence and counsel of the lamented Dickson and a host of others, who have passed away and now rest from their labors. It exalts and elevates us to know that such men have trodden our paths and followed our pursuits, and while we turn aside to mingle our tears of sorrow and regret at their loss, we may yet congratulate ourselves that *such men have lived* and were members of our Society.

It is a spectacle of moral grandeur delightful to contemplate—the assembling of so many physicians from different parts of our State—not for purposes of personal aggrandizement, not to secure the success of this or that party, but to concert with each other and devise the best means for advancing the science of medicine and for alleviating the condition of suffering humanity. Be assured, gentlemen, you have the approbation and good will of the public.

May the consciousness that your efforts to benefit your noble profession have been appreciated and acknowledged excite in you the honorable ambition of doing all that you can to alleviate the sufferings, and restore to health those who may be called to beds of pain and languishing.

It will be pleasant to each of you to know, amid your daily cares and labor, that your names will be remembered with gratitude and honor for the good you have done to your race when your bodies are resting quietly in the church-yard.

In the name of the physicians of Rowan county and the citizens of Salisbury, we throw wide open our doors, and invite you to the hospitalities of our homes and to the kinder affections of our hearts.

Indiana Legislature.

Queer Proceedings—Voting without a Quorum—Fifteenth Amendment Passed by the House.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—The House of Representatives this afternoon, before calling the roll to ascertain whether a quorum was present or not, concurred in the Senate amendments to the Specific Appropriation bill by a *viva voce* vote.

A message was received from the Governor notifying the House of the resignation of forty-two members.

Mr. Osborne (Rep.) then moved to adopt the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Coffroth (Dem.) objected, making a point of order that there was not a quorum present.

The Chair ruled that the objection might be considered as an appeal taken by Mr. Coffroth, and the decision of the Speaker was sustained.

The House then passed the joint resolution by a vote of ayes 51; nays, none.—Two Democrats and one Republican present refused to vote.

Nothing was done in the Senate to-day, no quorum being present.

The "Man and Brother" in the Southern Baptist Convention.

We take from the Macon Journal & Messenger the following report of an interesting debate upon the religious education of the negro, which occurred in the Southern Baptist Convention, on Saturday last:

Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, from the Special Committee on Missions, to whom was re-referred the report of said committee so far as it relates to the colored people, submitted his report upon the report, which was received and taken up.

The report is embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved 1. That God has directly committed to the Baptists at the South the high and sacred duty of giving a pure Gospel and an enlightened colored ministry to our brethren and fellow-citizens of African descent now living among us.

Resolved 2. That a new department of the Mission Board be created which shall be styled the "Freedmen's Board Department," which shall adopt such measures for the religious education of the colored people in our midst as the exigencies of the case may require.

Rev. Dr. Fuller, on submitting the report, remarked that the South had yet a power by which she could rise to a position of higher importance than any she had ever occupied; that power was her spindles. Napoleon once said that it was not the armies of England that had conquered him, but her spindles. So might the South by her spindles rise to great importance and power. He referred to the very profitable investments in factories made in Augusta, Ga., and in Mississippi. Some of these factories were paying twenty-five per cent. on the capital invested. The Doctor said he intended to clear his conscience. The sable prejudice in the South had not been extinguished. It had been overcome, he thought, to a greater extent in Georgia and South Carolina than in some of the border States. Before the colored man could occupy the place for which the Saviour designed him, he must be made to feel that in Christ Jesus there is neither male or female, Jew nor Gentile, African nor American. The colored churches must be admitted to representa tion in Baptist Associations. In Maryland this was already the case, though not the case in Virginia; and in the Associations of Maryland some of the very best speeches were sometimes made by colored preachers. These colored brethren had a sense of what is proper, and when they entered the Association would take their places together, and not attempt social equality, which he said was a thing impossible. Would not the Burman, if he were here, be admitted into the Associations? Why then should the African, who is scarcely a hue darker, be excluded? Not long since, in Baltimore, he admitted a Burman into his pulpit, and some thought it was a colored man with a turban on his head. The carpet-bagger Baal having got what he came for, was asleep, or on his journey to Congress, and now was the time for Southern Christians to work for the spiritual welfare of the colored people.

Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Virginia, replied to the remarks of Dr. Fuller. He might be in error, and if he were, he should be glad to get out of it, but as social equality was a thing impossible, it would operate as a bar to the admission of colored ministers into the associations. The idea of admitting them into Associations as delegates involved the idea of social equality. The Bible never intended, when it said that we were one in Christ, to abolish social distinctions. Dr. P. did not regret that the discussion had arisen, as it would give an opportunity for a full discussion of the subject. He thought that there was nothing that so protected the colored man and gave him such great opportunity for elevation as the bars existing to their social equality with the white man. If you would admit them as representatives in Associations, you would have also to admit them to your houses, to your tables, and lay them upon your beds.

Rev. Jesse H. Campbell, Georgia, very heartily endorsed the sentiments of the brother who had just spoken. When were we ever to be done with discussions about the colored man? The report recommended that a department be opened in the Domestic Mission Board for the theological education of colored ministers; the Domestic Mission Board was in debt already, and if that was attempted the Board would, in a year, be more in debt than it now is. He had been a preacher for forty-six years, and during that time had preached much to the colored people, and baptised, perhaps, thousands of them, but he was not disposed, and never expected to be disposed, to be on terms of social equality with them. Some of his own color might have such a disposition, and it might be well enough for them that they had it; it was a matter of taste, but he did not believe that any of his posterity would ever have it. He did not believe that God ever intended such equality. He was against the recommendation of the report.

Mr. Browne, of Louisiana, rose to address the Convention.

Judge Lewis hoped that as the question of social equality was not referred to in the resolution, no allusion to it would be made and called for the reading of the resolutions, which was accordingly read.

The President decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. Browne proceeded. It was not necessary to raise the point of order on account of anything he intended to say.—He thanked God for the resolutions contained in the report, but did not believe that they went far enough to meet the exigencies of the case. It was impossible for our Board if all the funds in its Treasury were directed to that end to supply the wants of the colored people in Louisiana. He favored the plan of taking aid from the Northern Missionary Board, on condition that the ministers preaching to the colored people should be appointed by the Southern Domestic Board, and report to that body.

Rev. Dr. Williams, of Maryland, thought that there had already been debate enough, and opposed the report on the ground that it involved too much machinery, having learned that the more machinery the greater the loss of power. He therefore would offer the following resolution as a substitute to the report:

Resolved, That we recommend to the District and State Associations to pay special attention to the religious instruction and spiritual interest of the colored people in their midst.

A call was made for the previous question, which call was sustained, but the main question was not ordered.

The original report was then taken up by paragraphs. More discussion arose upon amendments proposed. The word "freedmen" was on motion of Dr. Broadus, of Virginia, stricken from the report, and the words "colored people" inserted.

Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Virginia, moved to strike from the report the sentence which declares that "designing men have crept in among the colored people who preach Christ not of sincerity, but for filthy lucre, and for their own political ambition."

Dr. Broadus offered to amend so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

"Preachers they will have; and we who know these people can better supply the teaching they need than those who have never lived among them."

The amendment was lost, and the motion to strike out was also lost.

The report made on the recommittal was then read as follows:

Resolved, That God has directly committed to the Baptists at the North the high and sacred duty of giving a pure gospel and an enlightened colored ministry to our brethren and fellow-citizens of African descent, now among us.

Rev. Dr. Jones moved to amend the above resolution by striking from it the words "our brethren and fellow-citizens of African descent," and substituting the words "the colored population." The amendment was adopted.

Rev. —. Shackelford moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of South Carolina, moved to further amend by altering the resolution so as to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize it as our high and sacred duty," etc. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Virginia, moved to strike out the word "colored" before "ministry." Carried.

Pending the consideration of the report, the Convention adjourned by a vote of 109 to 54, after prayer by Rev. J. Kirtley, of Kentucky.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3½ o'clock pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer with Rev. Dr. Armitage, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York.

The Convention then took the unfinished business of the morning—the same being the consideration of the report on the religious instruction of the colored people.

The resolution of Dr. Williams, of Baltimore, was adopted in lieu of the second resolution, and the whole report as amended was adopted.

Mr. Foote Vindicates Mr. Davis.

NASHVILLE, May 3, 1869.

W. H. Cardwell, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am placed under special obligations to you by your letter just received, enclosing several printed pages, which I understand to be part of a forthcoming volume, entitled *Life of Jefferson Davis*, by Edward A. Pollard. I regret that Mr. Pollard should have fallen into the notable error of supposing that certain peace propositions introduced by me in the Confederate Congress, just after the second battle of Manassas, were prompted in any degree by Mr. Davis, and that he should have made them the pretext of unjust animadversion upon this gentleman. I thought that there were no intelligent persons in Richmond during the war that did not know that there had been between Mr. Davis and myself since our painful contest in 1851 in Mississippi, no intercourse whatever up to the day of my arrival in Richmond, and that a week or two after I took my seat in the Confederate Congress, I had felt compelled to commence a course of zealous opposition to his administration, which was kept up without an hour's intermission as long as I remained in the performance of legislative duties. To speak of me, as Mr. Pollard has done, as being, at the time of bringing forward these peace resolutions, "in intimate relations with Mr. Davis," and to attempt to subject this gentleman to the discredit of having been guilty of cunning and ambidextrous political management, in the instigation of a deceptious public movement intended to beguile the northern democracy, seems to me to be one of the most extraordinary proceedings that I have ever heard of. The truth is, that never during my stay in Richmond did I enjoy Mr. Davis' political confidence for one moment. I saw him but three time in three years, and on all these occasions my interchange of words with him was most brief, at his office, and always in presence of others. I did on no occasion advise or confer with him, or with any member of his Cabinet, in regard to any movement which I contemplated making in Congress, and I certainly never had reason to conjecture that Mr. Davis had derived the smallest gratification from any act performed by me, or from any word uttered by me, whilst I was endeavoring conscientiously and independently to perform my duty as Representative in the Confederate Congress from the State of Tennessee. My relations with Mr. Davis could surely not have been very "intimate," or even kind, when I was warmly opposing conscription, confiscation, forcible impressment, martial law, suspension of *habeas corpus*, and other kindred measures; or when I was moving resolutions of want of confidence in several of his Cabinet officers; or when I was denouncing Bragg, Pemberton, and Hindman, and vindicating Joe Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Gustavus Smith, Polk, Beauregard, Forrest, Morgan, Floyd, and Pillow. The truth is, that I brought forward peace resolutions, or counselled others to bring them forward, repeatedly, and always simply because I preferred peace to war, and thought it better to strike for peace whilst a fair and honorable one could be obtained instead of waiting, as others thought best, until our armies were all dispersed and we should be compelled to submit to such terms as the conqueror might impose. What I attempted in the interests of peace I attempted openly, and I am not willing now that the burden of responsibility should be shifted from my own shoulders to those of any other individual whatever.

To Mr. Pollard's disrespectful allusions and inuendoes in reference to myself I have no response to make. My acts are before the country. The history of the Confederate struggle, and of the events which have succeeded that struggle, will be hereafter written by some calm, enlightened, and just-minded individual, and what I have done of good or of evil in the past will be fairly estimated by posterity.

I shall patiently and cheerfully await the test of "scrutiny of talents and of time."

With a grateful sense of your friendship in some of the most trying scenes of my past life, I have the honor to be, very truly and cordially,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. FOOTE.

STATE NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

In the proceedings of the New York armers' Club at one of the late meetings e find the following items :

"A VOICE FOM THE SOUTH—HO! EVERY ONE.— lford Vernoy, Windsor, Bertie county, N. C. : ish to say for the information of whom it may ncern, that at the South a Northern man can d ten opportunities for making money awaiting ers where there is one at the North or West. re we are in want of business men of all clas- . Skilled or not, none among you are as igno- t as our farm hands. We will chance their ll at farming if they will settle here. If a thou- d were to land here at once, they would all taken and cared for at good wages. Those o are able to buy farms could find farms of any e desired, at such prices that the net product one crop would pay for the land."

GONE !—Abbott, the man who bullied rague in the United States Senate, left e city this morning at sun up. Deweese, e man of fraudulent franks, accompanied m to the depot. Neither the Governor r James Harris went to see him off.— mor has it that the Governor wishes bott's place in the Senate, which ac- unts for the secret war he is making ainst carpet-baggers.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

His Excellency, Gov. Holden, on yester- y appointed John G. Skinner a Justice the Peace for Montgomery county.

Ral. *Standard.*

The North Carolina Land Company will ue excursion tickets from New York to leigh and return. First-class tickets, ; second-class tickets, $16 ; for sale by J. Blecker, at the office of the Com- ny, No. 77 Cedar street, New York.

Raleigh *Standard.*

C. L. Harris, Esq., has resigned his po- ion as one of the penitentiary commis- ners. His Excellency, Governor Holden s appointed A. L. Lougee to fill the va- cy.—Ral. *Standard.*

NORTH CAROLINA STATE, CITY AND RAIL- AD BONDS.—The following were the clo- g quotations of North Carolina Bonds the New York market last week:

rth Carolina, ex-coup. bonds	60½	60¾
" new	55¼	55¾
mington, N. C., 6s	55	60
" 8s	68	70
mington and Weldon 7s g's	90	91
" Manchester 1 pfd 7s	79	81
" " 2d "	40	..
" " 3d "	12½	..
" " 2d m 7s	10	..
" Char. & Rutherfd	72½	75
rth Carolina 8s	82½	85
" Stock	35	37½

Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. F. Askew s riding his racing mare through the eets of this city, when she took fright l shied suddenly. The saddle turned l Mr. Askew fell heavily to the ground, eaking an arm and severely bruising him the hip and otherwise injuring him. was carried home and a physician led, who set his arm and pronounced injuries not dangerous. The horse oke loose and ran rapidly down Wil- ngton street. It was finally caught and ken to Mr. Askew's stable.

Ral. *Standard.*

IN MEMORIAM.—At the recent memorial rvices in Portsmouth, Va., a letter was d from Mr. C. B. Denson, of this State, rmerly of Portsmouth, in which the fol- wing beautiful sentiment occurs, explan- ry of his floral gift: "The floral flag is ymbol of their past glory ; the funeral aplet that speaks of present gloom ; and e sacred moss, holy emblem of that essed future that we trust awaits the ithful dead. Droop as the trail memo- als must, in our hearts, at least, every urel of their fame is fadeless forever."

CHERAW AND SALISBURY RAILROAD.—A eeting of the friends and stockholders of e Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, was ld at Cheraw on last Wednesday, the th inst. The meeting was well attended, mprising a large number of delegates om Anson, Stanly, Richmond and Rowan unties, N. C., and several from Charles- n. The Chesterfield (Cheraw) Democrat alluding to the meeting says : "It was aracterized by a great deal of earnest- ss, (in fact enthusiastic zeal), on the part all who were present. Speeches were ade by Messrs Dargan, Mooney, Palmer, reen and Ingram, of North Carolina; W. Trenholm, of Charleston , Senators T. Robertson and R. J. Donaldson, proxies r the State, and S. J. Townsend, Esq., Bennettsville. All were encouraging." The following officers were elected :

B. D. Townsend, President.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ravenel.	A. J. White.
D. Mowry.	D. Malloy.
. M. Robbins,	L. Green.
Ingram.	S. J. Townsend.

R. J. Donaldson.

We noticed on Saturday that several agon loads of green peas were shipped om Henderson for New York. Truck rming will become general all along the e of our railways before many years. It n be made highly profitable.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

GROUND PEA.—We are surprised that is article is not grown to a greater ex- nt. We heard a large Warren farmer y yesterday that his crop this year was incipally corn and ground peas. He is ide awake to his own interest and knows hat he is about.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

Hon. H. J. Menninger, Secretary of tate, yesterday received a telegram an- ouncing that his father-in-law, Hon. Da- d Heaton, was seriously ill at his home Newbern, from hemorrhage at the lungs. he telegram requested Mr. Menninger to o to Newbern immediately, and he will ccordingly start this morning.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE APPROACHING CHICKEN FIGHT.—The reparations that are being made for the rand chicken fight to take place here on e second, third and fourth of June ren- rs it certain that a large number of the vers of the sport will be in attendance.— he proprietors of the two hotels will be repared to accommodate all who may at- nd, however. The contest being be- een Virginia and Carolina. Eastern Vir- nia will be largely represented.

Weldon *News.*

FRANK THORNTON, ESQ.—We are pleased learn that the condition of this highly spected citizen of Warren is much bet- r than was at first apprehended. He will rtainly recover from the wound inflicted pon himself whilst in a state of insanity. is mental condition at present is very stressing to his friends.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

THE CROPS.—In Granville, Warren, ake and Franklin, the wheat crop was ever more promising. The oat crop is ather poor. Cotton is sadly damaged in e two last mentioned counties. The pros- ect for a tobacco crop in Granville, (the rgest tobacco growing county in the tate,) is not at all flattering. There is an arming scarcity of plants, the flies hav- g destroyed two thirds of them. There also a great want of Cotton seed to re- lant the fields that have been injured.

Ral. *Sentinel.*

Mr. Wesley Whitaker, agent for the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, has just traveled through thirty of the cotton growing counties of this State. He informs us that in those coun- ties a great proportion of the cotton which was up was killed to the ground by the cold weather, and the seed which had not sprouted rotted in the ground. Some farmers are replanting cotton; but seed is difficult to obtain, and commands $2 50 a bushel. Many of the planters are plowing up their cotton-fields and planting them in corn. That is the best thing that can be done where cotton is a failure. A good crop of corn may yet be obtained, if the cost of planting it is not too great, as it will be with many who have invested all their capital in planting cotton. Unless a good crop of some kind can be produced, it will be a great calamity.

In opposition to these observations, a gentlemen from Clayton, Johnson county, says that, in his neighborhood, some fields have been ploughed and replanted ; but that the cotton which was supposed to have been killed, has under the stimulus of rains within the last five days, taken a new start, and now promises well, the damage from the cold not being nearly so great as was supposed. The stand of cot- ton is much better than was anticipated throughout that county. We hope the first picture is more gloomy than the re- ality, and that the rains of the past few days will be followed by warm weather, which will revive the drooping plants.

Ral. *Standard.*

The city bill poster at Lowell stuck the notices to milkmen the other day on the public pumps, certain that they would be seen there.

The Enterprises of Baltimore—The Balti- more Advertising Agency.

We visited, this morning, the Baltimore Advertising Agency at No. 11 Law Build- ings, opposite the Record Office, establish- ed by Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman. Here at once we were among evidences of their thriving business and wide spread connec- tions in the number of the newspapers in whose columns we found advertisements from this city, contracted for by this firm. There were papers from the pine regions of Maine, from the savannahs of the South, from the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast, in fact, copies of most all of the thriving and widely circulated press of this country. Frequently our merchant friends call upon us and inquire as to the best mediums for outside advertising.— Until within these few months past we have been unable to inform them, now we take pleasure in recommending them to the agency of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, whose representations they can have confidence in, and who will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them. They are the authorized agents of most of the promi- nent newspapers in the country, and are familiar from old newspaper connections with the best advertising mediums in every section of the country for each branch of business. They contract at pub- lisher's prices, and any one wishing to ad- vertise their business, patent, invention, drug, or enterprise, would economize both time and money by entrusting the matter to this firm. Mr. Griffin, though young in years is a newspaper veteran, and Mr. Hoffman belongs to one of the most res- pected families in this city and is widely known. Baltimore has long needed an en- terprise of this kind, and we wish it every success.—*Baltimore Evening Commercial, May 7.*

From the New York Sun, May 14.

Fearful Tragedy in Brooklyn.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A YOUNG LADY.

Suicide of the Assailant.

Yesterday morning at about one o'clock, Miss Lizzie Scribner, of 1 Montague ter- race, Brooklyn Heights, awoke and found a young man leaning over her bedside and applying chloroform to her nostrils. The intruder's hand had trembled as he ap- plied the vial of ether, and his lack of resolution undoubtedly saved the young woman. She turned suddenly, and facing the intruder, recognized Samuel D. Tal- bot, a disappointed suitor for her hand, whose addresses she had rejected. She sprang from the bed, and Talbot made a murderous assault upon her, discharging his pistol, and then fled. Miss Scribner cried for assistance, and at length her screams awoke the household. A search was made, and Talbot was found dead in his room, while Miss Scribner was suf- fering under the wounds from Talbot's pistol.

Talbot was in the dry goods commission business in New York. He reached home late on Wednesday night, and went to his room in the same house in which Miss Scribner resides. No one appears to have observed him. About a quarter to 1 o'clock he entered Miss Scribner's room, her door having been left partially open. He car- ried in his hand a vial and a towel satu- rated with chloroform, and this he held to her face until she had been nearly stran- gled. She awoke and called her sister, Mrs. Flint, whose husband had been inti- mate with Talbot, and both rushed from the chamber to another room. Talbot madly followed them, and then fired upon Miss Scribner several times, but without fatal effect. One of the balls entered the left cheek bone and the other grazed the middle of her left hand, which she had raised to protect herself. Talbot then re- turned to his own room, where, using the same revolver, he shot himself, firing twice ; the first shot missing, but the second taking effect in the left temple and killing him instantly.

Talbot and Miss Scribner slept on the same floor—the former in the rear, and the latter in the front of the house. He had resided there about eighteen months, and was esteemed as a friend of the family —his father having been on intimate terms with Mr. Flint. Miss Scribner had lived in the house since last fall. The young people frequently met each other, and were on good terms until after Talbot had offer- ed her his hand in marriage and been re- jected. He did not appear, however, to care much about this disappointment ; and his manner was by no means that of a dis- carded suitor. He "took, however, to drink," and his habits as one of the wit- nesses testified, "were not of the best."— Occasionally he complained of severe pains in the head, but his actions were not indi- cative of insanity ; and the cool delibera- tion with which he planned the crime shows him to have been perfectly sane.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Jones held an inquest, and took Miss Scribner's depo- sition, as follows :

I was aroused from my sleep about 1 o'clock by hearing a slight noise like the creaking of a door. Immediately I felt a towel saturated with chloroform applied to my face. Was stifled, and exerting my- self, freed myself from the application.— The gas was not burning in my room. I recognized the person who was in my room, and who applied the chloroform to my face. It was Samuel D. Talbot, the deceased. I was somewhat stupefied, but was sufficiently conscious to be able to spring from my bed, reach the head of the stairs, and call my sister, who soon came to my assistance, and directed me to go to her room. I did so, and being faint from excitement, threw myself on her bed in the back room. I had lain there but a few minutes before Talbot came from the pas- sage way between the rooms into the room where I was lying. My face was toward the rear of the house, and he came through from the front.

As he entered the room I turned my face around to see who it was, when I saw it was Talbot. I sprang from the bed to the opposite side to where he was, and croached down in front of the bureau.— While I was doing so he levelled and fired a pistol at me. The ball struck me on the cheek bone, just on the angle of the eye, inflicting a flesh wound. I threw up both my hands to my head, and as I did so he changed his position from the side to the foot of the bed. This brought him within a few feet of me, when he again fired, the ball striking my hand, passing through my third finger and the middle of my hand and into the forearm, passing out the op- posite side to which it had entered. He then left the room. I cannot imagine why Mr. Talbot should have thus attempted to take my life. My relations and associa- tions with him have been of a friendly character, but not intimate. I had to struggle very hard to free myself from the towel which was in the hands of Mr. Talbot.

After hearing the testimony, the jury rendered a virdict that Talbot "came to his death by shooting himself in the head with a pistol."

Immediately after the inquest a des- patch was sent to the relatives in Boston, informing them of the tragedy, and asking what disposition should be made of the body. An answer was received last night that they would take charge of the re- mains, and have them taken to his native place for interment.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pen and Ink Sketches of the Universi- ty of North Carolina, as it Has Been.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 6.

DR. CALDWELL'S LAST DAYS.

In the year of 1824, Dr. Caldwell, by de- sire of the Trustees, visited Europe in or- der to purchase books for the Library, and to superintend in person the construction of a Philosophical apparatus. After a short stay in London, he proceeded to the Con- tinent, passing through Paris and Lyons to the Lower Alps and thence down the Rhine to Frankfort. Returning to Eng land he visited Scotland, and finally re- turned to America after an absence of ten months, having been entirely successful in all the objects of his journey. The excel- lence of the instruments he provided, and the value of the books then added to our University Library attest the fidelity and skill with which he discharged the trust committed him. The most interesting re- sult of this visit was the strong feeling ex- cited in his mind on the subject of inter- nal improvements—a subject which per- haps engrossed more of his thoughts du- ring his last years, than anything else con- nected with this world. Then appeared the Carleton Letters, before alluded to.— He brought with him from London a small model of a locomotive engine, and a circu- lar railway, which I suppose was looked upon in those days as nothing more than a very ingenious toy. The Dr., however, saw its future development and capabili- ties, and what the invention was to do for this continent. And he was never tired of bringing the subject before the public, or enlarging on it in conversation with his friends. Dr. Caldwell's house was a most hospitable one. His table was well spread and generous. Every New Year's Day there was a grand dining for the members of the Faculty and their families enlivened by all that wit and wine can do to cheer.

THE "HARBINGER."

To those who look critically into the re- cords of life at the University forty years ago, it appears that a very vigorous and healthful intellectual growth had begun.— Dr. Caldwell was not only a student but he was a man of active character, and he liked to see growth going on around him—im- provement—results. He was, by no means, satisfied to do only as the father had done, to move in the same ruts. He was for having a valuable Library accumulated at the University, for providing the workers there with the best possible tools. In 1830, he projected and started a newspa- per, the first ever published at Chapel Hill, which, being controlled and edited by the Faculty, should be an organ for them—a medium of communication with the literary and scientific world. I have heard those who were well qualified to judge, say of this paper, "The Harbin- ger," that it was while it lived, much the best paper in the State. No file of it is in existence now, for there was no Gov. Swain in its day to teach the value of such records. but such stray numbers as may be picked up here and there, show that it took high ground at the start, and main- tained it. The publisher was Isaac C. Patridge, of Newbern, now deceased for many years. His son was an editor in Vicksburg, Miss., before and since the late war, a sprightly and vigorous writer, and now a practicing lawyer in that city. His widow resides in Chapel Hill. It may be presumed that Dr. Mitchell contributed speculations and discoveries in natural science, Dr. Hooper contributed criticism, Dr. Phillips problems and mathematical questions, and Dr. Caldwell's presiding genius welded the whole together. The Harbinger lived but a few years. A com- plete file of it now would be invaluable to the antiquarian.

HIS LAST ILLNESS.

The first access of that disease which finally brought Dr. Caldwell's life to a close occurred in 1828, after which he never was in the enjoyment of good health. Nearly the whole of the six or seven years that elapsed before his death was a period of unremitting suffering. He was often the victim of excruciating pain, but seldom alluded to it, even to his most intimate friends. Exerting all his powers of self- control, he endured to the last, maintain- ing an air of serenity, and attending to the duties of his office even when racked with pain and worn and wasted by sleepless and tortured nights. Nothing could im- pair his devotion to the interests of the institution which he had fostered so long ; nothing could induce him to relax from his labors.

"*Sepulchri immemor, struit domos.*"

On the Saturday previous to his death, he retired from the lecture-room to his bed, from which he never rose again, but under the impulse of his mortal agonies.

HIS LAST SERMON.

He preached his last sermon in the vil- lage meeting-house, during the winter va- cation of '34-'35. I remember the day.— It was glooomy and bitter cold. There were no stoves in Chapel Hill then, and the congregation was small. Dr. Cald- well took the whole of the 23d Psalm, ("The Lord is my sheppard,") for the ground of his discourse. I was one of two or three little children who sat shivering among their elders, looking up at the be- nignant, strongly-marked countenance, which we then saw for the first time. The "rod and staff" of which he spoke were soon to support his own footsteps through the dark valley.

HIS DEATH.

On the evening of the 24th of Jan., 1835, his terrible decease made its last ferocious assault with such violence that he knew his hour of release was come. And he hailed it. He was well furnished for the last conflict, and his affairs having been long set in order, he gladly withdrew his thoughts from all earthly objects and calm- ly looked upon that futurity to whose verge he was come. His religious character was not the formation of a day, nor the hasty and imperfect work of a dying hour. The inestimable consolations of his faith be- came brighter and stronger as death drew nearer, and though his hope was modestly and humbly expressed, yet it was also con- fident.

For three days the struggle was pro- tracted with such intensity of suffering that his vigorous and well-ballanced mind at last sank under the contest. His old friend, Dr. Webb, of Hillsboro', one of the most skilful and widely-known physi- cians of the day, was with him, and he breathed his last surrounded by all the members of the Faculty. He died in the parlor of his own residence, which, being purchased by the University after Dr. Hooper left Chapel Hill, was occupied afterward by Bishop Green, and subse- quently, for eighteen years, by Gov. Swain, who thirty-three years after Dr. Caldwell, breathed his last in the room on the opposite side of the hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

That ample and old fashioned parlor has been the scene of many an interesting as- sembly. There I have seen funerals, and stately weddings, and as lovely brides as the sun ever shone on. There for years Bishop Ives administered the rights of con- firmation, and of communion, and of Bap- tism, while parlor, hall and piazza were crowded. This was in the day, after Dr. Caldwell's, when the Episcopal Church was not yet built and Dr. Green held the Church services on Sunday night at his own house. Those venerable oaks which have this spring bent before the new order of things at the University, and now, alas ! no longer lift their leafy honors high among their brethren of the grove, had shaded two generations of as unique a society, had waved over the coming and going of as re- markable assemblages as could be found elsewhere in all the country. Two Presi- dents of the United States have been re- ceived there, on the grand old Commence- ment days, when the good and great, and the young and beautiful gathered around to do honor to our graduates, but the scene has never been so impressive, the presence never so august as when Death held his court there, and, at the interval of thirty-three years, I saw the first and last President of the University lying there in State.

THE FUNERAL.

The news of Dr. Caldwell's death was received with universal and heartfelt sor- row throughout the State. Men of all classes felt that a public benefactor was gone, and wondered where a successor could be found. Dr. McPheeters, of Raleigh, was to have preached the funeral discourse, but, he not arriving in time, Dr. Mitchell officiated. Dr. Caldwell was buried in a grave which he had himself prepared when he laid out the village grave-yard. It was a square, brick-lined vault, in the exact centre of the yard. The following November his remains were ex- humed in order that a plaster-cast of his features might be obtained. This was done successfully and the bust is now in the Philanthropic Library Room, of which Society he was a member. There is also an oil painting of him taken in early life.

MRS. CALDWELL'S DEATH.

After she became a widow, Mrs. Cald- well removed to Hillsboro'. Returning to Chapel Hill on one occasion, in 1846, to visit her relatives, she was suddenly taken ill, and after a few days illness died. A monument had, by this time, been erected to Dr. Caldwell in the College grounds, and as it seemed proper that his remains should rest under it, with his wife's, he was again disinterred and the husband and wife placed side by side. After some years a monument of white marble more worthy of him was erected by public subscription in another part of the grounds. But there seemed to be a natural reluctance to dis- turb his remains again, and he still rests under the old monument. After another generation passes away it will be forgotten where this venerable pair repose. Few of those whow are growing up are aware of it even now.

Special Cor. of the Baltimore Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumored Negotiations for a Triple Alliance—President Grant in Favor of a War—Canada and St. Domingo—Baez in Favor of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1869.

The report of the triple alliance is re- garded by the Cabinet as a stock jobbing report. General Grant himself would be rather pleased with the idea, for it is very evident that he is in favor of a war. He is convinced that in case of hostilities England would lose Canada and have its commerce destroyed. Some of the mem- bers of the Cabinet are anxious to know what part the Southern leaders would take in case of a rupture.

There is a decided movement on foot for the annexation of St. Domingo. Con- tracts have recently been entered into for a line of steamers running from New York to Samana Bay. An effort is being made to run a railroad through the richest part of the island, and it is expected that during the year there will be considerable white immigration. Baez, it is said, rather favors the project. He is a mulatto, edu- cated in France, and is desirous of more intimate association with whites. His great ambition is to come to Washington as United States Senator from the State of Domingo.

Trouble in the Radical Camp at Washington.

The New York Herald says :

Senator Sumner called at the White House to see the President last week, but Mr. Dent, the chief usher, having carried up his card returned with the remark that he would have to wait fifteen minutes.— Mr. Sumner said he would not wait fifteen minutes for Napoleon, Victoria or any one else, and that when Mr. Grant wanted to see him he could send for him. With that he withdrew in a rage, and told a friend that the White House was nothing but a military camp. The Western Representa- tives at Washington do not like Secretary Fish's exclusiveness. Congressman Shanks, who called to see him on Saturday, was kept waiting in an ante-chamber for an hour and a half, and then left in disgust, declaring that in future the Secretary might keep his d—d old piscatorial depart- ment to himself.

Trout measuring two feet in length, are caught in the mountain streams of Cali- fornia.

St. Tammany's day was celebrated by the Red Men of Richmond with a grand ball.

Humbug, the name of a town in Cali- fornia, is not the only town which should be so called.

On the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal the tonnage in the article of coal alone foots up 37,382 tons for the month of April, 1869, against 54,014 for April, 1868. Re- ceipts of toll on the canal for April, 1869, $45,305 96, against $30,270 66 for April, 1868.

During the week ending last Saturday there were shipped from Cumberland, Md., by railroad 26,269 tons and canal 16,770 tons of coal.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19—P. M.

The Revenue Supervisor of Tennessee recom- mends that the revenue marine be extended to navigable waters in Ohio, Mississippi and Mis- souri rivers, to use swift steamers.

Secretary Fish don't think Great Britain ought to apologise in addition to paying.

Postmaster General Cresswell is ousting and appointing Postmasters at the rate of four hun- dred per week.

The Cabinet will commence the consideration of Mississippi affairs at the next meeting, and will take up Texas subsequently.

President Grant goes to the naval academy ball at Annapolis, June 4th.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19—P. M.

Last night the adjoining city of Jefferson, though included in the Metropolitan Police Dis- trict, refused to accept the Metropolitan force, offering armed resistance to every attempt on the part of the Metropolitans to exercise the function of litigating matters in court Mean- time, last night, the Metropolitans in this city mustered a number of three hundred, under the captain detailed to take charge of Jefferson pre- cinct, made a movement, about 10 o'clock, on the municipal building in Jefferson, which was filled with armed citizens, and a small battle ensued. Twelve or fourteen of the Metropolitans were wounded, two, it is thought, dangerously The police retired.

Governor Warmouth called upon General Mower for troops, one company of which were furnished this morning and marched quickly to the municipal buildings, and, meeting with no opposition, installed the Metropolitans in posses- sion.

The citizens of Jefferson are considerably ex- cited. The soldiers are still on the ground. No demonstrations were made against the troops. Although the police force was four times as large as the body of soldiers they were driven off. None of the citizens are believed to be hurt, being pro- tected by the market house and police buildings.

The municipal election here is progressing quietly to-day.

The action of the Jefferson authorities in re- sisting the Metropolitan police was entirely wrong, in view of the fact that the Supreme Court had decided that the Metropolitan organi- zation was legal. It is stated, however, that the Metropolitans commenced firing on the Jeffer- sonians last night without stating their business or who they were. It appears from all accounts that the number of Jeffersonians engaged in the melee last night was only eight or ten. A large number of citizens, however, were assembled this morning, but on learning of the approach of the military dispersed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 20—Noon.

Stocks strong and unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 144. Five-twenties of '62, 122¾.— North Carolina Sixes, 59¾ ; new 55 Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 57¼; new 62. Tennessee Sixes ex-coupons, 68¼; new 65¼. Louisiana Sixes, 69.— Levees 68.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and, favors buyers. Corn a shade easier. Pork quiet at $31 50. Lard quiet. Cotton steady at 28¾ cts. Spirits Turpentine firm at 48 cents per gallon.— Rosin quiet. Freights firmer.

COUNTY TAXES.—The Board of County Commissioners, at their meeting yester- day, made the following assessments of taxes in addition to those previously reported. The tax bill is not yet com- plete, and there will be other additions as soon as the occasion offers :

The County Commissioners of New Hanover county do assess the following taxes to be paid for county purposes for the year ending the 1st of April, 1870 :

1. Every manufacturer of tobacco shall pay two-and-a-half per cent. on his purchases of leaf tobacco.
2. Every person who, for himself, or as an agent for another, sells riding vehicles, shall pay two per cent. on his sales.
3. Every auctioneer on all goods, wares and merchandise sold by himself or agent, whether the growth or manufacture of this State or not, shall pay one per cent. on the gross amount of his sales, subject to the exemptions and regula- tions set forth in the tenth chapter of the Re- vised Code, entitled auctions and auctioneers.
4. Every itinerant who deals in or puts up light- ning rods, ten dollars.
5. Every company of gipsies or strolling com- pany of persons who make a support by pretend- ing to tell fortunes, horse-trading, tinkering or begging, one hundred dollars.
6. Every chief officer of banks, including pri- vate banks, five per cent. on amount of dividends or profits.
7. Every insurance company incorporated by this State, ten per cent. upon its dividends or profits, payable in April and October.
8. Every insurance company not incorporated by this State shall pay on the amount of assess- ments collected, premiums received and obliga- tions for premiums, one per cent.
9. Every express company shall pay on the gross earnings and receipts of such company two per cent. for each three months.
10. Every telegraph company shall pay two per cent. on its gross receipts, payable every three months.
11. Every public ferry shall pay one per cent. on the gross receipts of such ferry.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met according to appointment in the Court House yesterday.

It was ordered that Jas. Wilson and M. London be appointed a committee to em- ploy Stacy VanAmringe and E. D. Hewlett to manage and superintend the County Workhouse, the committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Samuel Davis was appointed Assessor in Cape Fear township, *vice* J. W. Johnson, relieved.

Solon V. Larkins presented a bond as Provision Inspector, executed in the sum of $3 000 and having as sureties Alfred Howe (colored), George R. French and Levi A. Hart.

The following resolution in regard to the Sheriff's bond was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board meet at this place on Thurs ay, May 27th, to examine into the suffi- ciency of the bond of the Sheriff of this county, in accordance with an act of the General Assem- bly entitled "an act requiring Sheriffs to give sufficient bonds," ratified April 12th, 1869.

The Board then adjourned to meet on the 27th inst.

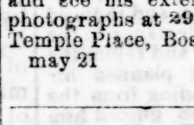
PHOTOGRAPHS !

J. A. WHIPPLE,

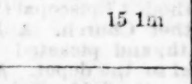
PROPRIETOR of the oldest and most exten- sive Photographic Establishment in the United States, pays especial attention to copying, enlarging and coloring photographs, like oil painting, from small daguerreotypes, tintypes and card pictures, true to life ; takes Porcelains, Card de Visites, Imperials, and every variety of photographs, guaranteeing most perfect satisfac- tion in every respect. *Every one* is invited to call and see his extensive collection of interesting photographs at **297 Washington St.**, corner of Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

may 21 15 1m

J. H. FREEMAN, Dentist.



TEETH filled in the best and most approv- ed manner. Teeth on Vulcanite base, with all the late improvements, perfectly imitating the natural organ. Nitrous Oxide Gas given in Extracting Teeth, rendering the operation painless and safe.



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WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

feb 19 121—d&w6m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	40 @ 42
BRICKS,	
℘ M.	10 00 @15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 25
New	2 50 @ 3 00
CANDLES, ℘ ℔.,	
Tallow	18 @ 21
Adamantine	21 @ 23
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℘ ℔.	
Java	37 @ 40
Laguayra	26 @ 28
Rio	20 @ 25
St. Domingo	25 @ 28
COTTON, ℘ ℔.	
Ord. to Mid'g	25 @ 26½
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 27
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ℘ yd	21 @ 22
Dundee	26 @ 28
Rope, ℘ ℔.	7 @ 10
CORN MEAL,	
℘ bushel	1 15 @ 1 20
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting,	
℘ yard	12 @ 16
Yarn, ℘ 5 ℔	2 00 @ 2 05
FEATHERS,	
℘ ℔.	65 @ 75
FISH, ℘ bbl.,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	22 00 @25 00
No. 2	18 00 @20 00
No. 3	14 00 @16 00
Mullets	7 50 @ 10 00
Herring.	
East	0 00 @12 00
N.C. roe.	0 00 @ 0 00
do cut,	8 50 @ 9 00
do gross,	0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	9 @ 10
FLOUR, ℘ bbl., Northern	
Family	7 50 @15 00
Superfine	6 50 @ 7 00
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25
NORTH CAROLINA,	
Family	11 50 @12 00
Superfine	11 00 @11 25
GLUE, ℘ ℔	20 @ 23
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Per ton.	85 00 @00 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel,	
Corn	0 98 @ 1 05
Oats	75 @ 90
Peas, Cow	1 00 @ 1 10
Rice, rough	1 50 @ 1 75
Carolina,	10 @ 10½
HIDES, ℘ ℔.,	
Green	9 @ 9½
Dry	19 @ 20
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s.,	
Eastern	1 15 @ 1 30
Northern	0 65 @ 90
IRON, ℘ ℔.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American,	
sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop,	
℘ ton.	130 00@135 00
LIQUORS, ℘ gal., (dom.)	
Whiskey	1 50 @ 2 25
Bourbon	2 00 @ 1 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50
LUMBER, (River,	
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @17 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00

LIME, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	1 60 @ 1 70
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	52½@ 55
do bbls.	00 @ 57½
Sugar house	00 @ 45
do bbls.	45 @ 47½
Syrup, bbls.	60 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine ℘ 280 ℔s.	
Virgin New	0 0 @ 3 50
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 80
Hard	0 00 @ 1 75
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 35
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 2 60
Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale	5 00 @ 7 00
do No. 1	2 50 @ 4 50
do No. 2	1 80 @ 2 00
do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 75
Spirits Turpentine,	
℘ gal	42½@ 43
NAILS, ℘ ℔.,	
Cut	5 50 @ 5 75
OILS, ℘ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene	40 @ 42½
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 10
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 1 50
Irish, ℘ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
PROVISIONS, ℘ ℔.,	
N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	19 @ 20
Middlings	18 @ 19
Shoulders	15½@ 16
Hog round	18 @ 19
Western Bacon	
Hams	16 @ 20
Middlings	18 @ 18½
Shoulders	15 @ 15½
Lard, N. C.	20 @ 23
do North'rn	16½@ 21
Butter, N. C.	30 @ 40
do North'rn	45 @ 55
Cheese	18 @ 22
PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl.	
City Mess	33 50 @34 00
Thin "	32 50 @33 00
Prime	30 00 @31 00
Rump	00 00 @31 00
SALT,	
Alum, bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, sack, ground,	
cargo	0 00 @ 2 00
from store	2 15 @ 2 20
American	1 70 @ 1 80
SUGAR, ℘ ℔.,	
Cuba	00 @ 16½
Porto Rico	00 @ 15
C	16 @ 16½
B	16 @ 17
A	17 @ 17½
Crushed	18 @ 18½
SOAP, ℘ ℔.	
Northern,	7 @ 13
Wilmington,	
Ext. Family,	10½@ 11
Family	10 @ 10
Chemical,	9½@ 10
Pale	8 @ 10½
SHINGLES, ℘ M.,	
Contract	4 00 @ 6 00
Common	2 50 @ 3 00
STAVES, ℘ M.,	
W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ℘ M.,	
Shipping	11 00 @13 00
Mill, prme	9 00 @10 00
Mill Fair	7 00 @ 8 00
Mill, inferior to	
ord.	4 00 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔	10 @ 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

May 20, 1869.

TURPENTINE.—Since the close of our last re- view prices of this article have fluctuated some- what, but at the time of making up our report there is more steadiness in the market—closing with a moderate enquiry from both shippers and distillers, at $3 50 for virgin, $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, ℘ bbl. of 280 ℔s. The receipts are small, and for the week foot up 1,686 bbls., as follows :

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	613	$3 80@4 00	$2 80	$1 80
Saturday	510	4 00	2 80	1 75
Monday	185	3 50	2 80	1 75
Tuesday	183	3 50	2 85	1 75
Wednesday	75	3 50	2 80	1 75
Thursday	120	3 50	2 80	1 75

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled with rather more firmness, and parcels have generally found ready sale each day when offered. The price advanced ½ cent on Monday, sales being made at 41 cents, and on Tuesday at 41½ cents. On Wednesday there was quite an active demand, and the price advanced to 42@43 cents, closing firm and about all in receivers' hands being closed out. To-day (Thursday) there is a fair enquiry, and we quote the market as steady at 42½ cents for country, and 43 cents for N. Y. packages, with factors holding higher, and stock light. Sales for the week as follows :

Friday	280 casks at	40½	cents	℘ gallon.
Do	22 "	41	"	"
Saturday	127 "	40½	"	"
Monday	271 "	41	"	"
Tuesday	250 "	41½	"	"
Wednesday	15 "	41½	"	"
Do	186 "	41½	"	"
Do	403 "	42	"	"
Do	74 "	43	"	"

ROSIN.—In the market for this article we have nothing favorable to report since our last. For the lower grades the demand appears to have been limited, and the few sales effected have been at a shade decline on previous quotations. The market for the finer qualities has also ruled quiet, and prices are lower. There is some demand, but factors are generally holding at figures above the views of buyers. Receipts are moderate, and there is a fair stock on market, the bulk being of the finer grades. The sales are as follows : Friday, 190 bbls. at $2 25 for extra No. 2, and $5 @$5 75 for Pale ; Saturday, 465 bbls. at $2 25 for extra No. 2, $2 37½ for No. 1, at $5 57½, $6@$6 25 for Pale ; Monday, 614 bbls. at $1 80 for strained, $1 85 for No. 2, $2 37½ for extra No. 2, $2 85@$3 for No. 1, and $6 62½ for Pale ; Tuesday, 822 bbls. at $1 80@$1 85 for strained and No. 2, $1 90 for No. 2, $2 for extra No. 2, $4 75 for extra No. 1, and $8 50 for window glass; Wednesday, 450 bbls. at $1 75 for strained, $2 50 for low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, and $5 50, $6@$6 50 for Pale, ℘ 280 ℔s.— the market closing with a downward tendency.

TAR—Has been in fair enquiry for shipment during the week, and the market has ruled steady at former quotation. Receipts comprise about 819 bbls., all of which changed hands at $2 35 ℘ bbl.

BARRELS—The market is fully supplied with empty spirit barrels, and little or no demand exists. Sales for the week have been confined to small lots from wharf at the following fig- ures: Second hand, $2@$2 10 for lots as they run, and $2 20@$2 25 for selected ;—new $2 25@ $2 50 for country, $2 75@$3 00 for New York, and $2 50@$2 75 each for city made, as in quan- tity and quality.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in moderate supply at pres- ent, and only a light demand for butchering pur- poses. Selling on the hoof at 10@12½ cents ℘ ℔. for net meat. SHEEP are being brought in more freely, and sell at $2 50@$3 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in full supply, and sells from the granaries at $1 15@$1 20 ℘ bushel, in lots as wanted.

COTTON.—In the market for this article there has been more firmness since our last, with a shade improvement in prices. There is a mode- rate enquiry for the finer grades, and little or none offering ; in fact, there is only a small stock of all qualities on market at present. We quote small sales for the week at 26¾ cents for low mid- dlings and 26¾ cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton sell from store at the following figures : Arrow Tie, 8 cents ; Sweet's Buckle Tie, 8 cents ; Walley's Buckle Tie, 8¾ cents ; Beard's Buckle and Lock Tie, 8¼ cents ; and Dillion's 8 cents ℘ ℔.

EGGS—Are in better supply, and dull of sale at 18@20 cents ℘ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is well supplied with nearly all kinds, and there is a moderate business doing from store at the following prices : Peruvian Guano, $00@$85 ; Pacific do. $00@$75 ; Wando Guano, $70 ; Patapsco do. $65 ; Phoenix do. $65 ; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70 ; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60 ; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60 ; Whitelock's Cerealit- er $70 ; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60 ; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65 ; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70 ; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48 ; do do double refined Poudrette $28 ; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $58—all ℘ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

FLOUR—The market continues to be fully sup- plied with Northern brands, and we quote a moderate demand for city and country trade at about the rates given in our last. We refer to our table for current quotations, as in quantity and quality.

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have nothing new to report for the week None worthy of note received, but there is a full stock remaining in dealers' hands. There is little or no enquiry for cargoes, and sales would be difficult unless at lower rates. There is a moderate jobbing de- mand for the country, and a fair business is do- ing from store at $1 05@$1 10 ℘ 56 ℔s., sacks in- cluded.——OATS—Are in merely retail enquiry, and moderate supply in dealers' hand. Retai from store at 80@85 cents ℘ bushel.——PEAS.— There is nothing new to report in the market. Cow are in moderate stock, and receipts light ;— small sales at $1 05@$1 10 ℘ bushel. White con- tinues scarce, and we quote at $1 50@$1 70.—— RICE.—No sales of *rough* for some time, and we are unable to give a correct quotation ;—nominal at $1 50@$1 70 ℘ bushel. For clean there is merely a retail enquiry, which the supply is fully adequate to meet, and we quote Carolina at 10@ 10½ cents ℘ ℔.

HAY—Arrivals for the week are only one or two small lots of Northern which brought from wharf 60@65 cents ℘ 100 ℔s. The market is fully sup- plied, and sales difficult.

LIME—There is a moderate stock in dealers' hands, which sells from store at $1 60 ℘ cask, in quantities as wanted.

LUMBER—Is without change in price, and only a small business doing for coastwise trade. We quote from the city mills as follows :

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 21 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℘ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	17 00 @ 18 00

MOLASSES—The market rules without altera- tion. Full supply in first hands, and only a small business doing from store at quotations in ta- ble.

PEA NUTS—The demand continues light and market dull. Only a few small sales from carts at $2 ℘ bushel. The parcels now on market are held above the views of buyers. We quote nominal at $2@$2 10 for prime to extra quality.

POTATOES—Sweet are scarce, and sell at $1 50@ $1 60 ℘ bushel. Irish are slow of sale at $2@$2 50 ℘ bbl.

POULTRY—Is in small stock, and demand fair. Live fowls sell at 45@50 cents each.

PROVISIONS.—In the BACON market we have no change of importance to report. The stock of North Carolina is only moderate, but continues fully adequate for the demand. We hear of only one or two small sales for the week at 18@19 cents for hog round, and 20 cents ℘ ℔. for hams, for extra quality. Western is in very good sup- ply, and there is only a light demand from the trade. We quote from store at 15½@16 cents for shoulders, 18@18½ cents for sides, and 17@19 cents ℘ ℔. for hams, according to quality.—— LARD.—Market moderately supplied with North- ern, and demand light. Sells from store at 16½ to 22 cents ℘ ℔. Market bare of North Carolina, and we quote nominally at 20@22 cents.—— PORK.—The supply of Northern is light, but the demand is almost entirely for retail lots. See table for quotations.

SALT—No late receipts, and stock light. Re- tails from store at $1 75@$1 90 per sack for American.

SHINGLES—No demand for shipment, and the sales are confined to small boat loads at $2 75@ $3 50 for common, and $4 50@$5 ℘ M. for con- tract

TIMBER—In this article we have no change to make on our remarks for two weeks past. There is a moderate demand for prime and extra, which is readily taken by millers, but for inferior and ordinary the market is decidedly dull. Only 8@ 10 rafts received and sold at figures given in table. Several lots per railroad have arrived, and sold at $11@12 50 for extra mill, and one lot of extra shipping brought $17.

WOOD—Is in fair supply, and slow of sale. By the boat load we quote at $2 50@$2 75 for pine and ash, and $3@$3 20 ℘ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—No change to make on former rates. Vessels rather scarce at present, but arrive in about sufficient numbers to take what country produce is offering shipment. See table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 60	$ 00 @ $ 55
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 60	00 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 55	50 @ 52½
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 1 50	@ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 65	0 00 @ 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 65	0 00 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 00 @ ½	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 1 50	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 9 00	00 00 @ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per bale	50 @ 1 50	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 12½	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 70
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 15

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS,

CATAWBA COUNTY N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, formerly called the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Tues- day, the first day of June.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness—these together with the virtue of the waters—make it one of the most desirable watering places to be found.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are the White and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these Waters, and are sovereign remedies for all dis- eases of the liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, weakness, debili- ty, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., &c.

The proprietor having spent a large amount in additional buildings and improvements generally, these Springs are now in a fine condition, rooms large and pleasant, and good cottages containing from two to six rooms each, well arranged for either large or small families.

Good ten pin alleys, billiard tables and other amusements. Fine BATH HOUSES for Pool, Plunge or Shower Bath, and Sulphur Bath, hot or cold.

A good Band of Music will be at the Springs the entire season, and a good Physician perma- nently located for the benefit of invalids, who may rest assured will have every attention.

Having secured the services of Mr. J. N. Car- ter, of Virginia, who has had much experience and stands high as a Hotel keeper, visitors may rest assured that our table will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and everything done that will add to their pleasure and comfort.

The cars on the Western North Carolina Rail- road will leave Salisbury for Hickory Station, the Springs depot, every morning (Sundays except- ed) in connection with the North Carolina Rail- road, avoiding delay or stoping at Salisbury, and arrive at Hickory Station in time for breakfast, where good hacks will be in readiness to take passengers over a beautiful, well shaded road to the Springs—a distance of six miles.

As an inducement for families and parties to spend two months or more, I have concluded to put board down at the following low rates :

Board for one single month $50.
Board for two or more months $40 per month or at that rate.
Board per week $16.
Board per day $2 50.
Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price. No charge for infants or children under two years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT, Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba County, North Carolina, May 16th, 1869. 196&15-3m

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Raleigh, N. C., March, 1869.
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

Lee and Motley.

It is stated, says the Baltimore *Statesman*, that when Gen. LEE had his late interview with Gen. GRANT, Mr. MOTLEY was present. The meeting of these two different characters is suggestive. Mr. MOTLEY is the historian of the Netherlands. He knew how to do justice to a brave people struggling for their liberties abroad. He could recognise something to be admired in the wonderful courage and conduct of the men who guided and inspired that great combat for liberty and justice. But when he looks upon qualities in his own country as heroic and disinterested, upon valor such as Greece and Rome never surpassed, and a chieftain, who in public and private virtue and military genius has no living equal, he beholds a wicked rebellion and the most iniquitous traitors that the world ever saw, justly punished by having their own negro slaves put over them. Mr. MOTLEY, the historian of great deeds, who, under no possible circumstances, could perform what he has described, will go to the Coast of St. James to bask in the sunshine of political and social position, whilst Gen. LEE, in the obscure village of Lexington, is withdrawn from the gaze, though not from the thoughts, of the world. But, as Mr. MOTLEY knows, there is such a thing as history, and, long after the present MOTLEY is forgotten, some future MOTLEY will arise, who will award to Gen. LEE as prominent and glorious a place among the great men of the world, as the historian of the Netherlands has given to the chief heroic figure of that immortal struggle.

Forney.

The Newbern *Times* takes us to task because we saw fit not to extend a hearty welcome to Forney and his companions, and indulges in the stale and silly jest of their not cutting short their trip in consequence. The cold indifference and unconcern with which they were met at all points which they visited contributed, no doubt, to their haste and early return northward. We are satisfied to have furnished our little mite towards this result, and proud that we have the approval of good people for our effort.

On the other hand, our friends of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, overpowered by the cool impudence and presumption of this fellow Forney, modestly confesses their inability to do the subject justice, and turns him over to the tender mercies of the JOURNAL. Forney may well be glad that the *Sentinel* did not undertake the job, a sentiment in which his friends, Holden, Henderson, Cebe Harris, Lassiter and others who have been made the ridiculous scape-goats of the *Sentinel's* wrath and witticisms will doubtless join us.

The Newbern *Times* is respectfully informed that the JOURNAL is the last paper in the State "to denounce gentlemen who are visiting here with the best feelings and intentions, and who are writing home letters for publication, containing the most flattering accounts of the country and climate, and advising their friends to come here and settle." No editor or paper have extended, personally or through their columns, a kinder welcome or a more hospitable treatment to Northern gentlemen who have actually settled in the South or visited our section for the purpose of prospecting, than the JOURNAL and its editor. And there are none which have as little use for the political mendicants and land sharks who are infecting the South, or been freer or bolder in their denunciation.

Forney came neither with good feelings nor intentions, and his accounts have been neither flattering to our people or country. He left Washington after publishing a base slander upon the people of Georgia, which, copied into all the interior papers of the Northern States, will do them and the entire South more damage than any number of open attacks by a manly foe. Throughout his entire series of letters written during his short trip, which are now before us, there is a careful, consistent, ever present, yet half-concealed, but malignant and diabolical effort to misrepresent our people, and to foster those prejudices against them which are the most easily excited and the most vindictive. Northern superiority and Southern exclusiveness and intolerance seems to be the burden of his song. If the lands at any point are commended, the citizens are sadly in need of reconstruction, and settlers would not be welcomed; if business energy and enterprise at some other place are complimented, the people are exclusive and proud, and negroes and strangers are harshly treated. Everywhere something was lacking to recommend that particular point to the attention of capitalists and immigrants; nowhere were the people seen who did not display some characteristic with which fault was not found.

In other words, Forney came in the double capacity of politician and land speculator. When a majority of the respectable people of the South become Radicalized and, for some paltry office, forswear their country and kindred, then his "complimentary list" will be extended, and when he and his friends have bought up enough lands, and they begin to operate for a rise, then will our people and soil and climate be all that is good and rich and healthy. It is from such political and business reconstructors we desire to save the South, and we will do so if possible. We would no more, as a business transaction, place our property in the hands of Forney for sale than, as a social affair, we would invite such an outcast to partake of our hospitalities. Without character as a citizen and politician, in the pay of men deadly hostile to the South, he is doing, and will continue to do, everything in his power to injure us and our section. He can do less harm politically, by his falsehoods, than he can socially, by admitting him into the confidence of our people. Let us court his slanders, therefore, if his silence must be purchased by such a sacrifice.

A wise man has truly said that idlers have no business in a busy world.

The Riverside.

The "Riverside" for May has a particularly attractive look on account of its number of short, bright articles, and its striking pictures. Nineteen different subjects are treated in the forty-eight pages, and no one in reading has a chance to get very tired of any one article. Fronting the number is an original and powerful picture of a Giant, accosted by two travelers, by John La Farge, and the first story explains the picture. It is a relief to find that the two small men escaped with their lives.—Hans Anderson has some characteristic Sunshine Stories, well fitting the month of May: a pretty picture, by M. L. Stone, accompanies it. Jacob Abbott explains the philosophy of the Hoop. Annette Bishop gives another of her delicate fairy poems and pictures. The sculptor Kuntze describes how Amber is found in the Baltic. Abby Sage tells another story from Chaucer. The Hunting Scenes in Africa, the Rambles about Constantinople, Porte Crayon's Young Virginians, and Mrs. Week's Adventures among the Indians, are all continued; while sandwiched between the different articles are a number of pretty poems. There is something for everybody in it.

In addition to this fine Monthly, each subscriber receives a beautiful colored engraving entitled "THE QUACK DOCTOR." The chromo has been very carefully executed in *fac simile* of Mr. Stephens' painting, and represents the visit of a Rouen drake to a sick Brahma rooster, whose wife and little children seem very anxious for the Doctor's opinion. The Doctor, with spectacles on nose and chin resting on his cane, looks sagaciously at the invalid, who, with bilious complexion and closed eyes, seem entirely oblivious to all the affairs of this world. They are all painted from life; the chicken, a highly valued Brahma cock, went the way of all chicken flesh a few days after.

The chromo is the most successful picture yet made by an artist who has a wide reputation in this class of subjects, and is sent, free of expense, to every one who sends the full subscription, $2 50, for the "Riverside," to the Publishers, Hurd & Houghton, New York.

Attack on Ex-President Davis.

We have received the advanced proof-sheets of a scurrulous attack upon ex-President DAVIS under the following imposing title:

Life of Jefferson Davis, with a Secret History of the Southern Confederacy, gathered "behind the scenes in Richmond," containing Curious and Extraordinary information of the Principal Southern Characters in the Late War, in Connection with President Davis, and in Relation to the various Intrigues of his Administration. By Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," etc., etc.

We are requested to state that the book will be sold only by subscription, and that agents are wanted by the National Publishing Company. As editors we will be glad to see the work when completed, to correct its misrepresentations and falsehoods, but we trust that there will be few of our people who will subscribe to this slander upon one of the most distinguished and beloved of our leaders during the late war, and hope there are none so situated that they will be compelled to make a livelihood by extending the circulation of such an infamous attack upon the revered President of our short-lived but glorious Confederacy.

We had supposed Pollard had obtained notoriety enough since the war and had accumulated sufficient money by taking the test-oath, by his letters befouling his family circle, by trading upon the assassination of his brother, by attacking the lesser characters and events of the war, not to be forced to apply his already vitiated talents to slander the central figure of the revered heroes of the Confederate States.

Envious of the success attending the exhibition of the pretended old clothes of Mr. DAVIS, and the modern Cerberus which was said to have kept sleepless watch at Castle Thunder and Andersonville, this man Pollard desires to trade upon the credulity of the Northern people—a credulity fed by hatred towards his own people. He cares but little for this, and if he can only put money in his pocket he reeks not the injury done to the memory of the dead, the fame of the living, or the prospects for the future of the South. Last year scribbling a fulsome history of the war, last month subscribing to the iron-clad oath for a paltry situation and a paltry salary, last week protesting against crime as displayed in his brother's death, and then violating the holiest obligations which moral or civil law recognizes, to-day trading upon the malignity of the North and the defeat of the South, and to-morrow taking advantage of the silence and restraint which misfortune imposes upon its more distinguished victims, this man Pollard will serve any master or uphold any cause by which he can turn the wolf away from his door.

We hope he will find no agents or purchasers of his work in the South. We trust the Southern people will not add one cent to the profits of this slanderer, this trader upon the prejudices of one section and the misfortunes of the other.

THE political "heavens are hung with black" for the Boston *Advertiser*. Grant is a failure—his Cabinet a miserable patchwork, his appointees worthless as politicians and useless as public officers, and things going to the bad with headlong speed. In this state of affairs the Radical *Advertiser* says: "There is a change. Two months have passed away, and it cannot be affirmed that we have a strong administration. Its moral power has been frittered away by small absurdities, which, fortunately, have no bearing upon the sincerity, the truthfulness or the high purpose of the President and his advisers.—We doubt if there ever was an administration with more good intentions at heart or less aptitude for carrying them into effect." When a house will pay for a place in the Cabinet, and a can of preserved plums buy a consulship, what better can be expected. The *Advertiser* has made its bed and must not complain.

Senator Sprague is to make a trip through the South in the interests of his new plan.

Richmond County—Official Bonds.

We learn that the Grand Jury of Richmond county last week made a presentation to the Judge of the worthlessness of the official bonds of all the county officers except the Treasurer. The Commissioners have acted at once and required new and sufficient bonds to be given. It is said the Sheriff will be unable to give a good bond.

This course upon the part of the Commissioners is very proper and may prove a safe precedent for others similarly situated.

Railroads and Taxes.

In our desire to see our railroads completed, to see our resources developed, to see prosperity return to our beloved old State, we are too apt to lose sight of the means by which these ends are to be accomplished. In the struggle to advance the claims of one party or another the Presidency, in the location of the roads, in the strife for personal advancement and the squabble for pelf, individuals and the papers forget the burdens which the people must shoulder to meet the obligations which the roads will incur. We were forcibly reminded of this fact while contemplating the depressed condition of our people and the low figure which our bonds command in the money market in connection with the recent vote in the stockholders meeting of the Western (Fayetteville) Railroad. Upon the important question of locating the western terminus, a matter which had long agitated the stockholders and friends of the road, there were one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one votes cast, of which *sixteen hundred* were given by the State, leaving only *one hundred and eighty-one votes by private stockholders*. A few did not vote, but those individuals held but little stock. Yet when the friends of that great work, at least those men directly interested in its completion, look only at the special tax to be levied for its benefit, they do not regard it as very heavy. But if they will add to our already onerous taxes the sum of all the special taxes levied for the benefit of railroads, the amount begins to be appaling.

Let us examine into this matter a little. There are appropriations for eight different roads. To meet the interest on the bonds to be issued there has been as many special and separate taxes levied, and which are believed to be relieved of the objections which were successfully raised to the Chatham Railroad Bonds. These are as follows:

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad, one thirtieth of one per cent.

Western North Carolina Railroad, seven-fortieths of one per cent.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, one-eighth of one per cent.

University Railroad, one-hundredth of one per cent.

North-western North Carolina Railroad, one twentieth of one per cent.

Western Railroad Company, three-eightieths of one per cent.

Eastern and Western Railroad, one-twentieth of one per cent.

Edenton and Suffolk Railroad, one-fortieth of one per cent.

These are small fractions to be sure, but together they make a tax which is quite as large as the people of North Carolina are able to bear, without considering the enormous amount necessary to meet the current expenses of the State government and provide for the interest upon the State debt. Then when we consider that our bonds are only worth fifty to fifty-five cents in the depreciated currency of the government, we can easily calculate how little railroad much taxes will build, even if honesty and economy are practiced by the men who have and who will have these works in charge. It is not a pleasant or a promising prospect, but it is one our people must look boldly in the face and do the best they can.

Forney.

To let any admirers of Forney, if any there be among the good people of this section, see how their hero returns any kindness they may have shown him during his recent trip through the South, we quote from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, as follows:

Forney went South with an olive branch in one hand and circulars of his Southern land agency in the other. Now that he has returned he seeks the earliest opportunity to stab in the back the people he went out to meet with such friendly professions. Perhaps the Southern people put little faith in this new found friendship for those he had so consistently vilified, and would have nothing to do with him or his land agency. Perhaps they detected the wolf in the sheep's clothing, and refused to open their folds. Be that as it may, the *Chronicle* of this morning contains a leading article on "Republicanism, or Reaction in the South," which is more malignant than anything that has appeared in its columns for some time; and that, as you know, is saying a great deal. As an evidence of the fairness and honesty of Radical newspapers, let me, however, call attention to one point. Twice is the murder of Mr. Adkins referred to in this article as a political matter. He was a Republican, and he was "murdered for his political opinion," says the *Chronicle*. The following Associated Press despatch which appeared in other newspapers of to day throughout the country, was suppressed by the *Chronicle* for obvious reasons:

"AUGUSTA, May 12.—The morning papers state that the shooting of Adkins was caused by his making dishonorable proposals to the sister of a one-legged man named Adams."

Nor is this the first time the Radical organ here has been convicted of these things. When it has not material at hand with which to wreak its petty vengeance on the Southern people, it resorts to wholesale fabrication and downright fraud.

Here is the special telegram upon which Forney founds his mischievous falsehoods, and such the material upon which he slanders the Southern people:

GEORGIA.—*Atlanta, Ga.*, May 12.—A large number of Republicans from all parts of the State are refugeeing in this city, believing that death is certain if they go home. Among them are many members of the Legislature.

A desperate attempt was made at Waynesboro', Burke county, last Sabbath to murder Rev. J. Spilman, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had preached there, and induced many colored people to renounce allegiance to the Methodist Episcopal Church South and rejoin the Mother Church. A Kuklux gang planned his death, and picketed the road leading from the hotel to the depot. A colored man guided him across the fields, and a voluntary guard of colored men accompanied him to the depot. Their pistols were pointed at his head, and death seemed certain, but by great efforts the colored people saved his life. He was charged with being a Radical. No other fault was found with him.

$500,000 Reward.

The New York *World*, at the head of its editorial columns proposes that the leading publishers in the United States unite in offering the above reward for the invention of a type setting machine which will expedite and cheapen the cost of composition, and proposes to subscribe itself $25,000 of the amount.

It proposes to divide it into five parts, and one half of it, $250,000, to be given to the successful competitor, and the balance to be proportionately divided between the second, third, fourth, and fifth, so that the labor of the inventors may not be entirely thrown away, and as an encouragement to every inventor in the country to strike for the prize.

The invention of such a machine would revolutionize the printing business in all its phases.

The reward is an immense one, and ought to stimulate the inventive genius of the world.

Consolidation.

We return our thanks to Mr. EDWARD R. STANLY, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, for a complimentary ticket over his road to attend the meeting to be held in Newbern on the second day of June next, for the purpose of eliciting and interchanging views and opinions in regard to the practicability and importance of consolidating the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Companies. A trip to Beaufort is also contemplated and embraced in the invitation.

It would be a source of pleasure for us to attend, and we trust it may be in our power to do so. Whether we do so or not, we sincerely trust that the result of the deliberations of the meeting will redound to the welfare of North Carolina and the best interests of the two roads, and that all the visitors may have a pleasant trip to and sojourn in Newbern.

Wake Forest College.

We have received an invitation to attend the Commencement Exercises of Wake Forest College on the 9th and 10th of June. We have before referred to the fact that Rev. J. C. HIDEN of this city will deliver the address before the Literary Societies. The address before the Alumni Association will be made by Mr. B. W. JUSTICE of Raleigh, and Rev. Dr. J. B. JETER, of Richmond preaches the sermon to the Graduating Class.

Among the managers upon the part of the students we find the names of W. C. POWELL, Columbus county, and B. F. BOYKIN, Clinton.

From the Southern Planter and Farmer.

Distemper in Cattle---Preventative.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having seen it stated the past year that the distemper prevailed amongst the cattle around Richmond, as also in some other places, I feel disposed to republish the substance of a communication of mine in the Southern Planter for 1854, which, as a preventative, I have never yet known to fail.

About the first week in May procure a trough to correspond in size to the number of cattle; place it where they are penned, and bore a hole through the bottom to let off the surplus water after a rain. Fill it nearly full of red clay, then put on a liberal quantity of salt, and when the cattle are penned at night, they will invariably go to the trough and lick to their satisfaction.—The first rain that falls the salt will saturate the clay, and the cattle will consume the whole of it. This remedy must be continued until the first hard frost.

My father was the first that I know of who adopted this treatment, he having heard that cattle afflicted with distemper had been known to resort to red clay and get well. He, I suppose, recollecting that nature often performed a cure beyond the powers of art, salted his cattle some two or three times a week on a red galled spot, and although his neighbor's cattle were dying rapidly around him, and that for several years, yet he never had a solitary case amongst his stock. For some two or three years he kept them in his enclosures, but after this, in consequence of an imperfect fence, his cattle would go on an adjoining common, and roam with his neighbors' distempered cattle from week to week, yet they entirely escaped this infectious disease. These facts speak for themselves, and go to prove that my father's remedy is a specific to stay this fatal malady.

An uncle of mine told me years ago, that the distemper being amongst his cattle, one of his milch cows was taken with the disease, went off, and when found, was in a gully eating red clay, and got well.

One of my sons at one time lost all his cattle except a milch cow, and when taken with the disease she went off, was gone several days, and when found, was in a gully eating red clay, and she got well.

Here we have the instincts of nature beautifully exemplified, and we may add, the dog, when sick, seeks relief from herbs, and the guayakil, when bitten by a serpent, finds an antidote in a certain plant.

In the Southern Planter for '45, *lime-water is recommended as a sovereign cure for distemper even in the last stages of this disease, and by the way, this is said to be the best known remedy for distemper in horses.

The late Dr. Wm. S. Morton, in a communication to the Southern Planter in '54, on distemper in cattle, said: "I strongly suspect that what we call distemper, is the bloody murrain of Scotland and other parts of Great Britain, and that it was carried to North Carolina by Scotish emigrants. The above suggestion I have reason to believe is correct, as I once lived in North Carolina, and from authentic information, I learned that the first cases of distemper occurred in that State near Fayetteville, which was settled principally by the Scotch. Hence the new name—"Carolina distemper."

W. R. HATCHETT.

KEYSVILLE, Va., April, 1869.

*Half bushel of water to a peck of lime; let it stand until the water is clear, then pour off the water, and drench with a quart twice a day, until the animal recovers. Three or four doses are generally sufficient.

The White Region---Silver by the Ton.

A visit to the assay offices and mills of Shermantown will be good for the doubters of the great wealth of White Pine.—There bullion in glittering bars—crude, retort and slippery amalgam—can be seen by the ton. Yesterday we saw at Mr. Lother's assay office nineteen massive bars of silver of the average value of $1,728 each, making an aggregate of $35,732, the result of two days' melting and assay. Besides these finished bars there were some three hundred pounds of crude bullion direct from the retorts of the mills, and valued at four thousand five hundred dollars.

Treasure City (Nevada) *News*.

A National Photograph Convention is to be held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, from the 1st to the 5th of June inclusive. Several European artists are expected to be present.

The price of common brick in Bridgeport Connecticut, is $21 per thousand, and this, in connection with the high price of labor, has put a stop to all building projects.

During 1868 the Kentucky State treasury disbursed the following sums: For red foxes $8,085 50; for gray foxes $10,400; for wolves $25; for wild cats $1,612.

The Alabama Claims.

Public Opinion in England on Senator Sumner's Speech.

Nearly all the leading English journals have articles on the Alabama claims, ridiculing the position put forward by Mr. Sumner in his speech in the Executive session of the Senate. A full synopsis of the views of several of them have already been received by cable telegraph. We give below some extracts not before published:

The Pall Mall Gazette, of the 1st inst., says:

* * * Mr. Sumner has proved to demonstration what is the real feeling of the nation and the Government, which on this question, he may be said to represent. It is evident that it is not a feeling which can possibly be propitiated by any half-and-half concessions. Either we must acknowledge that the civil war was as much our work as the South's, and meekly accept the consequence, or we must abandon the hope of bringing the American people into a more friendly attitude toward this country. As even the extremest Northern sympathizer will hardly go the lengths demanded by Mr. Sumner, we may hope that the opinion of Englishmen will be practically unanimous in favor of the latter course.—The right answer for Lord Clarendon to give to Mr. Motley is a simple *non possumus*—a refusal to enter into any discussion which includes the mention of the proclamation of neutrality as matter either for compensation or arbitration. We should have spared ourselves some humiliation, and the Americans some additional irritation, if we had acted on this principle throughout Mr. Johnson's visit. There is another use to which Mr. Sumner's speech may be turned. We shall be greatly to blame if we do not see in it a warning that we have incurred, though by no fault of our own, the anger of a very powerful people, which has only now found out that in military and naval eminence it can rival the greatest of European Powers. No doubt Mr. Sumner's only reference to war was a repudiation of its alleged necessity. But that repudiation was itself founded on the effect which it is assumed will follow from the exertions of good men each side, and we know by this time what an American Republican means when he talks of good men.—The epithet is rarely, if ever, applied, except to those who adopt the whole Radical programme. A good Englishman means a man who has started from the same premises as Mr. Sumner, and has come to the same conclusion. If good men of that type are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently persuasive to bring the majority of Englishmen round to their view, Mr. Sumner may be right in thinking war between America and England a permanent impossibility. But if, as we anticipate, there is difficulty in finding the preachers, or if, as we are sure will be the case, their exhortations fall on deaf ears and stony hearts, it is quite possible that this certainty of unbroken peace may prove only a fool's paradise. The ties of blood are not likely to count for more where England and the United States are concerned than they counted for when the combatants were two sections of the same people. The paramount considerations which should govern the present policy of this country toward the United States are the fruitlessness of further negotiations and the necessity of being prepared for war.

Mr. Sumner's speech impresses the Spectator very deeply with the necessity there is for greater candor on both sides of the Atlantic. Those who feel keenly the moral strength of Mr. Sumner's case against England ought to favor every opportunity for informally expressing that keen sense of regret and mortification which the Spectator heartily believes that the great majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland entertain with regard to the conduct of the ruling class and the Government during the first four years of the civil war. Those, on the other hand, in America who feel with corresponding keenness the utter unreasonableness of such assumptions as Mr. Sumner's—that England committed in this case a conspicuous breach of international law like the boarding of the Chesapeake, or the raid of 1837 into the territory of the United States—should do their best to restrain such unreasonable and self-contradictory demands as Mr. Sumner's which seem contrary to all the most obvious principles of law. Of course, if we are decided to have been guilty of a breach of international law, let us by all means apologize; but to assume the very point in discussion, on the ground that we have certainly been guilty of ill-feeling, is as monstrous as it would be for us to ground our own defence on the plea that America has sympathized openly with the Fenian conspirators. Informal national sins must be expiated, if at all, by informal national expressions of regret. We do not ask the Government of the United States to apologize for the sins of people in relation to the Fenian matter. America cannot ask the Government of England to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the civil war. If the only even disputable point as regards legal liability is the negligence of the Government in permitting the escape of the Alabama, how is it possible to ask us to express formal contrition till it is decided whether even then we were not acting strictly within our legal competence?

The Economist thinks that after this reception of our overtures the time has come when Great Britain will act most wisely in letting this matter alone, and leaving the United States to make the next move if they wish. The time for an impartial discussion of our legal liabilities cannot be come when a body of men of business so acute as the Senators of the United States act in this weakly, susceptible and sentimental fashion. And when it is come we shall know from their own mouths that it is so. Doubtless we must remain in that terrible uncertainty, on the awful nature of which the United States seem to plume themselves, whether when next we get into a war we may not have Alabamas swarming out of American ports, or, worse still, an American foe in Canada in addition to the European foe. We do not at all dispute (the Economist continues) that such a prospect is unpleasant, but we do clearly see that we shall not in the least avert it by hurrying negotiations or evincing any reluctance to wait. We are not by any means proud of the part the English middle classes played during the American civil war. It was no doubt somewhat of an ignorant and a jealous and an ungenerous part. But this is not the point at issue.—We believe that our Government, with the exception at least of one very doubtful case—were sincerely and scrupulously neutral; and this is the only thing for which our Government is still responsible. We have done what we could do to make concessions which might clear up this one doubtful point. We have been repelled with very unreasonable and almost unintelligible disgust. It is the turn of the United States next. Whatever risks we may run in leaving the matter unsettled, they are no greater than we have often run before, and less than would result from undignified anxiety to bring matters to a conclusion.

A Relic.

A map of St. Lous harbor, drawn in 1837, by Lieut. M. C. Meigs (now Major General U. S. A.) under the supervision of Lieut. Robert E. Lee (now ex-General of rebel forces), still hangs in the office of the city engineer of St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sons of Fred. Douglass—Trouble Among the Printers in Respect to One of Them—Negroes vs. White Men—Partisan Proscription—More Negroes to be Appointed to Responsible Positions—Trouble about Foreign Appointments—District Officials to be "Reconstructed"—Admiral Porter Secretary of the Navy De Facto.

Special Cor. of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1869.

Fred. Douglass, the negro spouter and politician, has two sons (at least) in Government employ here. One is in the Treasury, quietly at work at his desk as a clerk; the other has been assigned to "a case," at the National Printing Office. There may be some trouble in respect to the last named "case." I understand the printers outside of the Government Office are in a majority in this city. Among the rules of their "Association" is one prohibiting any others than members from employment in any recognized office. Another prohibits a negro from membership. It remains to be seen whether the Government is prepared to run a tilt against the mechanical associations of the country to the extent of ignoring them altogether. Two white Radicals were removed to make room for these two negroes. I learn that every compositor in the Government Office suspected of Democratic proclivities has (like the employees at the Navy Yard) been already summarily dismissed.

In connection with this matter I may be allowed to quote from the Chronicle a very important announcement. That paper of this morning says:

"It is rumored that the President has determined upon the nomination of suitable colored men to responsible positions in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other Northern cities, in order to offset the appointment of negroes in the South, prevent the appearance of harsh and invidious treatment of Southern whites, and also as proper concession to and encouragement of intelligent Northern colored men."

It has transpired this morning that the visit of the President to the State Department yesterday had no relation whatever to the instructions of Mr. Motley, but was induced solely by a desire to modify the objections of Secretary Fish to divers foreign appointments in respect to which serious difficulties have been thrown in the way by the latter. What renders the position of the President more embarrassing in this regard is, the fact that Mr. Sumner is said to back the refractory Secretary, whose position to commissioning the batch of appointments referred to it is therefore supposed will be sustained by the Senate.

The hatred of the government to the *bona fide* citizens of Washington is of the most virulent type, and every opportunity is seized upon to show it. The Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue here, were known of all men as dyed-in-the-wool Abolitionists originally, had never wavered in their allegiance to the "government" and "loyalty" to the worst stripe of Radicalism. They had, moreover, spent their money liberally to effect the election of General Grant; yet, they were, without a moments' warning thrust out of office to make room for a couple of carpet-baggers. The Marshal of the District, a near relative of "the family," and a citizen of Illinois, was transferred from Richmond to this city, where he has never resided a single day, even up to this moment. Our Courts are made up of interloping judges, and now I hear that our Radical Postmaster, who was so true and "loil" a man as to be able to procure a confirmation by the Senate, no longer ago than last summer, is to give way for another stranger to our people. In short, there is not a single Federal officer in the District who can be properly called a Washingtonian. It would seem that citizenship is *per se* sufficient ground for political ostracism, and this principle permeates every hole and corner under Government control. The organ of this morning announces that "in consequence of the unprecedented pressure, there is every indication to believe that all the master workmen in the navy yard will be removed at an early day." These "removals," it is known, are made to create vacancies for scallawags from Eastern cities—principally from Massachusetts.—The incumbents are all Radicals; but labor under the unpardonable misfortune of being "to the manor born," or of having resided here long enough to become *bona fide* citizens.

It is presumed that Secretary Borie will not be affected by the contemplated changes in the Cabinet. Some time ago he surrendered all authority over vessels afloat to Admiral Porter. It is now authoritatively announced as follows:

"It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to the effect that the commandants of navy yards shall respect all orders issued by Admiral Porter the same as if issued by the Secretary himself. These orders are to be signed 'A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, per D. D. Porter, Admiral.'"

This document completes the full and entire assignment of the duties of Secretary Borie to Admiral Porter. The next tug will be between General Sherman and the Secretary of War. The public need feel very little interest in this fight.

Revenue from the Whiskey Tax.

There is, it appears, a large increase of internal revenue from distilled spirits since the reduction of the tax from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon, which, of course, results mainly from the fact that the tax is better collected now than formerly. But there is no good reason why the law should not have been as strenuously enforced in the one case as the other, notwithstanding the higher rate was a greater inducement to rogues to cheat the government. The books of the internal revenue office show that during the first month after the reduction there was little or no change, as contrasted with the same month of the previous year; but after that time the receipts from that source ran up to double the sum formerly collected, and they have averaged that ratio ever since—some months standing below, but generally standing above, twice the amount realized during previous corresponding periods.—Indeed, it is thought that the revenue for the whole fiscal year, with the tax at fifty cents per gallon, will considerably more than double the receipts for the last year, when it stood at two dollars.

The Hebrews and Palestine.

Quite a number of Israelites, together with some prominent Christians, have addressed a letter to Secretary Fish, begging that the consulate at Jerusalem may be bestowed on a Hebrew. The Israelites have lately ceased sending money to Palestine through our consul, feeling aggrieved at some action of his relative to a Hebrew convert.

A curious card appears in a Texas paper. A man advertises that his brother is a candidate for sheriff of the county because he himself is disfranchised, but that he is to be the real officer. "You are voting for me, and that is for my benefit, and I am to receive all the pay, if I am elected."

W. H. Vanderbilt, eldest son of the Commodore and his prospective heir, has been compelled by ill-health to resign the vice-presidency of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads.

STATE NEWS.

His Excellency Gov. Holden has made the following appointments as Justices of the Peace: For Brunswick county, S. F. Williams; for Bladen county, John B. McClenahan; for Duplin county, Herald Blackmore.—Ral. *Standard.*

CASHMERE GOATS.—Mr. Charles A. Latham has now on hand five of that fine quality of goats, indigenous to the country of Cashmere. They are of direct importation, and were ordered by Mr. Latham for parties wishing to purchase valuable stock.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

MR. C. W. HORNER.—The following correspondence explains itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1869.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer:

DEAR SIR:—I Herewith tender my resignation as Book-keeper of the Treasury Department. Please accept my thanks for the kindness you have bestowed upon me.

With sincere wishes for your future welfare,
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
C. W. HORNER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1869.

MR. C. W. HORNER:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of this date, tendering your resignation as Book-keeper of this Department, has been handed to me.

Our association has been of a very pleasant character, and in parting with you, I desire to express my high appreciation of the faithful manner in which you have discharged the duties of your position.

With kind regards,
I am, very truly yours,
D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh *Standard.*

COLEMAN.—Rumor says, to day, that the Attorney General will accept his $1,000 consulship to a little German town, by name Stetsin, and will leave to morrow for Washington.—Ral *Sentinel.*

VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL.—We have been shown a letter from a young man, a native of this city, now resident at Wilmington, in which he states that he has purchased four velocipedes for the purpose of bringing them here, and starting a velocipede school. A suitable building for the purpose will be procured at once, so that the school may be opened as soon as the iron horses arrive.

Many young men of the city will be gratified on receiving this intelligence, as to become expert in managing the velocipede appears to be the summit of their aspirations.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

A RECENT effort has been made to displace Capt. I. J. Young, of Henderson, the newly appointed Collector for this District. Wiley D. Jones was to be his successor.—The Captain has proved too sharp for his enemies and will continue his office in spite of them. Such at least is the report to-day.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SALE OF PROPERTY.—The old Cape Fear Bank building on Fayetteville Street and near our office, was sold on Monday for $12,500. Mr. William Grimes is the purchaser. It is reported that he intends erecting four stores on the lot. We presume he will convert the old building into stores and build others. Mr. Grimes bought some time ago the Exchange Hotel on Hillsboro Street.

We learn also, that Charles B. Root, Esq., has sold his residence on Fayetteville Street to Gen. Littlefield for $6,000. The new office for the Standard is to be erected near Mr. Root's residence.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

DR. BARTTLESON, the Kinston man brought to this city by Major Dennison last Sunday, has procured bail. His bondsmen are Thomas J. Cannady and J. C. Wooten.—New Berne *Times.*

"THE RECONSTRUCTED FARMER."—The Publishers feel considerable disappointment at the fact that they have not been able to issue the First number of this magazine as soon as intended. It is impossible to guard against all delays incident to the first publication of a work of this description, and we beg the indulgence of our friends for a few days longer. It will certainly make its appearance within the next week, after then no delay need be anticipated.—Tarboro *Southerner.*

THE COTTON CROP.—Mournful accounts reach us from the country in regard to the great damage done to the Cotton crop by the late cold weather. A large proportion of the Cotton already up has been killed, and it is seriously feared that the seed in the ground has been so injured as to be utterly worthless.

Though not too late to replant, yet most of our farmers are unprovided with seed. Assiduous efforts are being made to obtain a supply from other sections, but, we learn, with indifferent success, as most of the seed has been used in planting and for composting.

A number of farmers are already engaged in ploughing up, and planting Corn.

Tarboro *Southerner.*

PERSONAL.—After an absence in the West for several months, Col. Wm. F. Beasley has returned to Tarborough.

The Col. informs us that he has met with the most gratifying success in the introduction of his process for making sugar from Sorghum. In consequence of the recent great damage done the Cotton crop, many of our farmers will no doubt take advantage of his presence to put in a crop of Sorghum which can be planted up to the last of June. He has only a limited supply of seed on hand, and those intending to plant will do well to make an early application.—Tarboro *Southerner.*

Yesterday morning the curiosity of many of our citizens, and especially of the boys, was raised by the appearance on our streets of a velocipede school. The infernal machine was guided by Mr. Richard Morris, a young man of Wilmington, N. C., who is here with four or five velocipedes, the property of Mr. W. G. Beale, formerly of this town, who we understand will open a velocipede school in this town. Get your life insured and try a velocipede.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

HAIL STORM.—We noticed last week that the crops between New Forestville and the Pee Dee river suffered severely from the hail. The wheat fields, especially, were in a sad condition. The wheat had just commenced heading, and, in its tender state, was badly battered and broken down.—Cotton too, in the line of the hail storm, was much damaged. The ground was strewn all through this section with leaves and tender boughs battered off by the hail. The belt of country, however, over which the storm passed was comparatively narrow, not extending far beyond the river, and doing but very little damage west of New Forestville.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

PRESENTMENT.—We learn that the Grand Jury of Richmond County, last week, presented the Sheriff, Clerk of the Superior Court and Register of Deeds, for holding their office with insufficient bonds. We learn, also, that Judge Buxton enforces the stay law as to old debts.

Fayetteville *Eagle.*